

ALL

Delegations are on
the Grounds,
Enthusiastic
For the Great Cause of
Democracy.

A Spirited Contest for the
Positions on the
Ticket.

Democrats Feel That They are Go-
ing to Win in October With
William J. Bryan at
the Helm.

Columbus, O., June 12.—It is conceded that Colonel Kilbourne will now be one of the delegates at large and that W. S. Thomas of Springfield will also be selected. The general belief is that George W. Hull will be selected to represent North-western Ohio on the delegates, and that A. W. Patrick will be the delegate from Eastern Ohio. The Anti-McLean men are trying to organize so as to control the convention and select the delegates at large.

DELEGATES ARRIVE.

In Large Numbers to be Present at
Convention Tomorrow.

Columbus, O., June 12.—Delegates and visitors to the Democratic convention, which convenes at the Columbus auditorium at 10 a.m. Wednesday, have been arriving in goodly numbers during the day, and all indications point to a large attendance. Among the old wheelhorses of the party to arrive were General Warner, Isaac Hill, Hon. A. W. Patrick, Joseph Dowling, W. L. Thomas and others.

District meetings are being held this afternoon, at which will be chosen one vice president and one member each of the following committees: Credentials, resolutions, rules and order of business, permanent organization and state central committee.

Hon. John R. McLean will not attend the convention, as he leaves Saturday for Europe.

Among those mentioned for place on the state ticket are:

For secretary of state: Hon. Walter S. Ritchie of Allen county, Judge E. M. Kennedy of Morgan, Patrick E. Kinney of Mercer, W. A. Warden of Knox, Thurman E. Spriggs of Monroe, Captain H. D. Broadbent of Ottawa, General I. R. Sherwood, W. C. Gear of Wyandot, H. C. DeRan of Sandusky, Representative C. L. Brumbaugh of Darke, William E. Decker of Paulding, George S. Long of Miami.

For dairy and food commissioner: Ballard Yates of Pickaway, Dr. T. M. Gehrett of Henry, Dr. A. W. Shields of Union, Newton Brunnell of Lebanon, J. W. Pontius of Stark, Morris Langdon and Dr. W. W. Homes of Columbus.

For supreme judge: Hon. John D. Wins of Defiance, John E. Richie of Allen, Judge Michael Donnelly of Henry, Hon. Benjamin Myers of Ashland, Hon. W. F. Garver of Holmes and Judge John E. Moore of Brown.

Professor J. D. Simkins of Auglaize is mentioned for school commissioner.

A Democratic Split.

Ardmore, I. T., June 12.—The Democratic territorial convention which met here to elect six delegates to the national convention and to endorse a national committeeman hopelessly split. It was the result of a factional fight between A. J. Wolverton and Thomas Marcum, both candidates for national committeeman. The Wolverton faction gained control and the Marcum people walked out of the convention. Both factions will elect.

Elames the Mayor.

St. Louis, June 12.—Governor Stephens in a signed statement says that vigorous action has been taken by the state government and St. Louis police department to enforce respect for law and to protect life and property in St. Louis, but that the Republican mayor, who is a candidate for renomination, and not desiring to offend, refuses to co-operate, thus lending encouragement to the lawless element and impeding progress toward a restoration of normal conditions. The governor states he has the militia ready for instant call and use, but adds that, in his opinion, the worst is over.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Business Men on the Island Say Uncle Sam is Going Ahead Too Fast.

Havana, June 12.—Of late Governor General Wood has had many callers, among them lawyers, bankers, merchants and even two members of the cabinet, who have taken the position that the United States government is going ahead too fast in the direction of granting independence to Cuba. Those who take this ground assign it as the reason for their decision not to join in the coming elections. They point out that there is not a single candidate in the island who is not a professional politician, and they argue that to turn Cuba over to men of this class would mean her absolute ruin.

These visits and statements were the result of the interview with General Wood published by The Discussion, in which he was reported as saying that, in all probability, a constitutional convention would be called September next, consisting of all the mayors elected. Business circles were thoroughly alarmed by this announcement, although there is no doubt that a great majority of the people received it with favor.

Stand of Gold Democrats.

New York, June 12.—George F. Peabody, chairman of the national committee of the Gold Democrats, made the following statement with reference to the meeting of the committee in Indianapolis, July 25: "The question of a third ticket must stand in abeyance until after the two conventions have been held and the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties definitely announced. Whether a third candidate will be run depends upon whether the constituencies represented by the various delegates regard it as expedient or not."

Government Troops Rout.

Washington, June 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department from Consul Logan at Colon, Colombia: "It is reported that an engagement has taken place resulting in the defeat of the national forces in the vicinity of Panama. The national forces retreated with ammunition nearly exhausted. They have been reinforced and ordered to renew the attack. Loss in killed and wounded, five officers. Reports are very conflicting. I shall remain here."

Young Couple Drowned.

Louisville, June 12.—Miss Lilly McAtee and Sherman Morris of Louisville, each 17, were drowned in the Ohio River at Fern Grove, 15 miles above this city. They were attending a big picnic and with another couple took a boat ride. While the couple were trying to exchange seats in the boat Miss McAtee fell overboard. Morris, who attempted to save her, seized her by one foot, but Miss McAtee pulled him down with her and both were drowned.

For Alleged Assault.

Thomasville, Ga., June 12.—Seanny Jefferson, 22, a negro, was lynched near Metcalfe, about 10 miles from Thomasville, by unknown parties. Jefferson had been working for Emory Stringer, a white farmer, and attempted to assault one of Mr. Stringer's daughters. He was caught and confined in the jail at Metcalfe. Soon after midnight he was taken to the outskirts of the village, hung to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Plague in Brazil.

Washington, June 12.—Surgeon General Wyman has received a cablegram from Dr. Havelburg, the representative of the service in Rio Janeiro, saying that there have been 106 cases there since May 6 and 21 deaths. Dr. Havelburg does not specify the epidemic to which he refers, but Dr. Wyman says he has no doubt that it is plague.

Peck Nominated.

Milwaukee, June 12.—The Fourth Wisconsin district Democratic congressional convention nominated G. W. Peck without opposition. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support by the candidate of the platform to be adopted at Kansas City.

Mules For the British.

New Orleans, June 12.—Two steamers cleared for Cape Town, South Africa, with mules for the British government, the Montenegro, with 1,000 head, and the Honoria, with 1,000 head, each vessel taking a large quantity of feed stuffs.

Resulted in a Split.

Butte, Mont., June 12.—In Silver Bow county the old Democratic lead resulted in a split between the Daly and Clark people and two county conventions, each of which will send delegates to the state convention.

Dock Laborers Out.

London, June 12.—Seven thousand dock laborers went on strike, alleging that the agreements with respect to overtime and meal time had been violated by their employers.

Court Being Investigated.

Havana, June 12.—The court presided over by Captain Pritchard, police magistrate and supervisor of police, is being investigated by the inspector general's department.

Famous Female Spy.

Kilbourne, Wis., June 12.—Bell Boyd, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease here. She had come here to lecture.

FEAR

A Second Raid by
the Boers.

Severe Lesson

Taught by the Capture
of Battalion.

Over-Confidence in the Forces
is Assigned by British
for the Reason

That They Took the Chances Re-
sulting in the Capture of the
Entire Derbyshire
Regiment.

London, June 12.—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad, and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless outside of the slender war office telegrams, no one knows what is going on. South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended, and as General Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward, the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshire battalion is estimated at from 600 to 700 men.

A Reuter dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11, says: "Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to General Drabant in the Ficksburg district."

Machadorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal.

A Lorenzo Marques dispatch says that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the new inhabitants living in tents.

Nearby the Capital.

Tien Tsin, June 12.—The captain in charge of the British defences here commanded special trains for the transport of 213 Russians and two guns and 62 French marines, with stores, and one gun for the British. The international forces were near Lang Fong, 40 miles from Peking, Monday.

Plague Raging.

Adelaide, South Australia, June 12.—A total of 23 deaths from the bubonic plague is reported officially from Rockhampton, Queensland. Two fresh cases are reported here, one of which proved fatal.

Kruger's Bodyguard.

Lorenzo Marques, June 12.—At Machadorp President Kruger has a bodyguard of 1,000 burghers. Stores are being moved as quickly as possible from that point to Lydenburg. The Portuguese authorities sent a further body of troops to the border.

Much Smoke.

New York, June 12.—A fire which started on the fifth floor of The Tribune building damaged property to the extent of \$5,000. The fire started in a room occupied by the summer resort bureau of the New York Journal. The contents of this room were totally destroyed and the fire did some damage to two adjoining rooms occupied by the advertising department of The Journal. The smoke forced the occupants of The Tribune editorial and composing rooms to leave their posts for over an hour.

Express Trains Collide.

Des Moines, June 12.—A regular passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern collided about three blocks from the station here with a special passenger train. Engineer Thomas Smith was killed. Both engines were demolished. None of the passengers were seriously hurt beyond a shaking up. Governor Shaw was on the outgoing train bound for Chicago and Philadelphia, and received a cut on the temple and a bruised arm.

Platt's Retirement.

New York, June 12.—Senator Platt's friends having announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election in 1903, a rumor gained wide circulation that he would resign his seat before that time. Senator Platt said: "If I live I will serve out my term as senator. But after 1903 I shall retire from public life and from active participation in politics."

By Ill Health.

Bastrop, La., June 12.—Alexander Marks, cashier of the Bastrop State bank, committed suicide in the bank by shooting himself through the head. He left a letter stating that his accounts were all right, that he had not been guilty of any criminal act, but had been driven to suicide by ill health.

Famous Female Spy.

Kilbourne, Wis., June 12.—Bell Boyd, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease here. She had come here to lecture.

Slayden and Lieutenant Stanley accompanied him, together with Colonel Thomas H. Barry, representing the adjutant general's office.

Honors to Mrs. Gould.

Horse Cave, Ky., June 12.—A large crowd was at the train to meet Miss Helen Gould. She was presented with a handsome floral design by school children. For the first time in her life, as she said, she consented to have her picture taken from the platform of a train.

FORCED TO RETREAT.

Ku'masi Relief Column Roughly

Handled by the Ashantis.

London, June 12.—Colonel Willcocks, in command of the Ashanti relief expedition, cables from Pharsala under date of June 9 as follows: "Have just received a message from Colonel Carter from Kwila, reporting that he advanced June 6, effecting a junction with Captain Hall at Belwai. He found the rebel forces strongly fortified at Dhompossi. The fight continued for a long time and the enemy were dislodged, but on account of the loss of seven European officers wounded and 90 other casualties, he was unable to advance and returned to Kwila. There is no news from Ku'masi. Hall is at Esuemeja, and Bekrat, which is friendly. Kokofu and Adansi are in a state of rebellion. The Dongnassi are probably joining the rebel forces."

Remains Were Life-like.

Norwalk, O., June 12.—Rev. Father Ignatius Ponchell, the first Catholic priest having charge of a parish in this city, who died 40 years ago, was buried in an iron casket in a vault under the altar of St. Mary's church. His remains were disinterred for removal to the cemetery. On opening the casket his face and features were found to be as perfect and lifelike as though he had just died, and the vestments covering him were in like condition.

Requisition to Be Asked.

Frankfort, Ky., June 12.—Sheriff Sutton held a conference with Commonwealth Attorney Franklin, and afterward said that a requisition for the extradition of W. S. Taylor will be asked, but that he will be too busy to go to Indianapolis with the requisition for several days. Attorney General Taylor of Indiana, who is here, does not believe Governor Mount will honor the requisition.

Near the Capital.

Tien Tsin, June 12.—The captain in charge of the British defences here commanded special trains for the transport of 213 Russians and two guns and 62 French marines, with stores, and one gun for the British. The international forces were near Lang Fong, 40 miles from Peking, Monday.

Prisoners Revolt.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 12.—Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary here mutilated, refusing to take breakfast or to work. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the warden in the face.

Joint Blow Over.

Washington, June 12.—The Chinese crisis continues to be an absorbing topic at the foreign embassies and legations in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is that it will not eventuate a territorial dismemberment involving the various powers. It is pointed out that up to this time the foreign powers have stated most positively that their sole purpose was to restore order and protect their citizens and property. That serious international entanglements are not expected soon is indicated to some extent by the new conditions. It is proposed by his majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through his majesty. A peaceful acceptance of such a regime is assured by the emperor.

Wrote to Hoilani.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 12.—Dorothy Wolmarans addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here, speaking in Dutch for the benefit of the many Hollanders present. Montague White and Sybrant Wesselius made addresses in English. Mr. Wolmarans reviewed the conditions leading up to the war. In discussing the news of the latest disaster to Lord Roberts, he claimed that he and his fellow envoys had been expecting something of this nature since the evacuation of Pretoria, which was, he said, only a part of the general Boer plan.

Schooner Run Down.

New York, June 12.—A regular passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern collided about three blocks from the station here with a special passenger train. Engineer Thomas Smith was killed. Both engines were demolished. None of the passengers were seriously hurt beyond a shaking up. Governor Shaw was on the outgoing train bound for Chicago and Philadelphia, and received a cut on the temple and a bruised arm.

Ludlow's Death.

Washington, June 12.—General Ludlow, formerly governor of Havana, has made a report to the war department denying the recently published statement indirectly charging Brigade Major Davis with having accepted bribes to influence his official action while acting as sanitary officer of the city of Havana.

Insane Soldiers.

Washington, June 12.—Dr. Charles B. Latimer, assistant to the superintendent of the government hospital for the insane here, has been appointed by Surgeon General Sternberg an acting assistant surgeon in the army for the purpose of proceeding to Manila and taking charge of the insane soldiers there.

Fatal Cave-In.

Jerome, A. T., June 12.—There was a serious cave-in on the 500-foot level of the United Verde mine, in which John Gray and Jed Torrino lost their lives and Robert Northerns was slightly injured. James Mikell, a laborer, may die.

HELP

Asked for by Ad-
miral Kempf

Bad Situation

In the Chinese Empire
Growing Worse.

Rosy View Taken by a Fed-
eral Officer Who Dis-
claims Belief

That Foreign Complications Will
Not Grow Out of the Strained
Relations Existing Between
the Powers.

Two thousand International troops are approaching the city.

Fleeing to Shanghai.

Shanghai, June 12.—All the naval forces, except the Russians, are acting under the orders of the British admiral. It is reported that the head of a foreign has been exposed on a pole northwest of Tien Tsin. The Chinese are fleeing from Peking and Tien Tsin to Shanghai. There are ominous indications of outbreaks in the Yangtze district. All classes of natives

SOUTHAFRICA'S FUTURE

After Dinner

A Discussion on the Treatment of the Boers.

CANADIAN VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

What Some Newspapers Representing Both Political Parties, Deem the Next Course For England to Follow—Toronto Globe Advocates the Creation of a Federation Resembling That of Canada.

It is unlikely that any British statesman will refuse to consider seriously the opinions expressed in the great self governing colonies concerning the policy that ought to be pursued toward the conquered republics in South Africa, says the New York Sun. The colonies have taken part in the work of subjugation, and they have a moral right to demand that such measures shall be adopted by the imperial government as shall conciliate the vanquished and not leave them in a permanent state of dissatisfaction which may require a second exhibition of colonial military force. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but all the pay for which the colonists ask is that they may be consulted as to the treatment of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Some ideas on the subject have been already put forth in Canadian newspapers representing both political parties. They will be found conspicuous for good sense and the spirit of equity. We read, for example, in the Montreal Daily Star, that it is a Conservative organ:

"The date upon which the Boers will get the ballot again and be permitted to choose their own government will depend entirely upon themselves. So

soon as they show signs of recognizing the inevitable they will begin to win recognition at the polls."

Of course effective precautions against the outbreak of another war when perhaps the mother country might be embroiled with foreign powers are pronounced indispensable. These being secured,

however, "it will be the British policy to win Boer confidence by as kindly treatment as may be possible."

The Star recognized that "no democratic system can prevent the Dutch population on both sides of the Orange river from exerting a great influence on legislation. The experience of Cape Colony shows how easily it may become dominant. In any case, it must certainly play a great role in the future of the district." And again: "The Dutch are on the soil, and it will require a vast deal of English immigration to bring the English population within competitive distance of the Dutch in the rural districts."

We turn to a Liberal organ, The Globe of Toronto, which on two occasions—namely, on May 31 and June 1—has discussed the future of South Africa. Under the former date this journal pointed out that "the real glory of Britain lies not in her invincible ships and in her heroic battalions, but in the comfort and freedom of the masses of her people." It went on to say that "it cannot be but well for the world that these blessings should henceforth be the inalienable right of every citizen that lives today and every child that may be born henceforth on the soil of South Africa." There is wise generosity in the counsel which The Globe addressed to the imperial government: "Now let the mission of the British people be to bind up the wounds this war has made, to beat the broken hearted and to probe in South Africa, as the British empire has proved over and over again in every quarter of the world, that freedom for every citizen, respect for every man's race and creed, equal civil and political rights, are the inevitable and absolute guarantees of the British flag."

Returning to the topic on June 1, The Globe invited its readers to observe that the problem of the future of South Africa is simplified by the fact that, throughout the whole of that region, there is now but one military power, and that means can be taken to prevent the formation of another. "Thus disaffection is shorn of much of its danger, and, for that reason if for no other, there will probably be a disposition to deal leniently with the Cape Colonists who have rendered themselves amenable to punishment, as well as with the inhabitants of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State." The Globe is not blind to the probability that some demands for greater severity will be made by those who have remained loyal to Great Britain and in some cases suffered for their loyalty, especially in Natal. But it insists that British statesmen should "look far ahead and far afield, and not be influenced by feelings of resentment even against those whom they may regard as deserving of punishment."

According to The Globe, the ultimate object of British policy should be the creation of federation in South Africa resembling that of the Dominion of Canada or of the Australian commonwealth. There should be an exhibition of forbearance as well as strength. "Strength combined with forbearance will give the various communities of South Africa splendid opportunities for advancement in civilization, for social reform and for improving the general condition of their population." The Globe concludes with an expression of the hope that "the fruits of this war in South Africa, now happily almost closed, may be peace and security; that some of us may live to see there a confederation as free, as united and as prosperous as our own, and that, by wise and liberal dealing, the race problem may be there as happily solved as it has been in the country wherein a French-Canadian has risen to the highest position in the gift of the people."

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Glasgow in a Bad Way.

Glasgow is certainly in a bad way, says the London Daily News. No fewer than five deaths occurred at the weekend through persons going to bed helplessly drunk and being found dead next morning. The certificate of efficiency regarding the police force has been withheld owing to there being only two superintendents, and drunkenness being prevalent in the force. This means a loss of 250,000 government grant.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Many Mormons in India.

Letter Day Saints say that outside of Utah and its immediate environments Indiana has more Mormons than any other state, notwithstanding other commonwealths are larger and have been proselytized longer. They have the figures to show that the hoosier state is a productive field for the followers of Joseph Smith and that the state leads all its sisters in membership. The district and mission reports for the year 1899 show that Mormonism is growing rapidly in Indiana.

HOW TO PAY OFF CHURCH DEBTS.

A favorite plan nowadays in the latter class system in which the writer requests that the receiver send him a label from a package of Cleveland Cocoa. The receiver therefore obtains full value for money expended, and it costs him nothing but the trouble expended. This is much easier than to solicit subscriptions where no return is given for the contribution.

The labels collected are turned in and cashed by the manufacturers who thus introduces his goods to the consumer and saves the expenses of advertising. Those interested might write the Cleveland Chocolate and Cocoa Company of Cleveland, Ohio. They will explain full particulars. It is astonishing how easily five or ten thousand labels can be collected.

The Black Cat Pad.

The latest idea in the way of a portehouer is to carry a tiny puss of wondrous goldsmith's work swinging as a pendant from the end of your longe chain. The cat is made of black enamel upon metal. Its eyes have a metallic green gleam. Are they not tiny cat's-eyes? The sapeint puss wears a collar of brilliants set close about her neck. This it seems, is the very "lates."

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this malady is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25¢ corner H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner of Main and North Sts.

Tax the White People.

The Chickasaw nation requires all white people living within its borders to pay a tax of \$1 a year for the privilege of staying and helping to reclaim the aforesaid Chickasaw nation. In addition to this, for every cow and calf, each steer or other bovine the farmer must yield 25 cents each year. And the merchant must pay 1 per cent of the value of his goods as a tax to the Chickasaw nation.—Dallas News.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Halls Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Around the World.

The time required for a journey round the earth by a man walking day and night, without resting, would be 425 days; an express train, 40 days; sound, at a medium temperature, 32½ hours; a cannon ball, 21½ hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second, and electricity passing over a copper wire a little under one-tenth of a second.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought!

Bears the Signature of *Pat H. Fletcher*.

RISING BRITISH STATESMAN.

Undersecretary For War
Looked Upon as the Coming Man in England.

BY HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR

Mr. George Wyndham, the British statesman who has risen, like a new Hofer, out of the parliamentary crisis, is hailed by many political prophets as the coming man among the Conservatives.

When the present session opened, Mr. Wyndham faced a task which, next to that set before Mr. Chamberlain, was the most thankless and unpleasant that could be imagined. Mr. Chamberlain, who is held responsible for the war, was called upon to defend the course to which he had committed the empire. It was Mr. Wyndham's duty to explain why the war had not been successfully conducted.

As undersecretary for war Mr. Wyndham is the spokesman in the house of commons for the war office, just as his chief, Lord Lansdowne, speaks for the war office in the house of lords.

While Mr. Chamberlain's effort was received with varying comment there was no doubt at all as to the success of Mr. Wyndham's reply. It was a most remarkable speech. It explained the reverses of the British generals in a most plausible way, promised better things for the future, and included a patriotic appeal which shook commons to the core. For the moment party differences have been silenced and a big majority called to the support of the government.

For this and other reasons Mr. Wyndham is interesting. He is young. He has the versatility of great genius. He has not only won honor as a statesman, but as a soldier and as a litterateur. His career has begun most brilliantly.

Mr. Wyndham is the only son of the Hon. Percy Wyndham and grandson

FOR REPUBLICAN HOSTS

Philadelphia's Plans For the Great National Convention.

A LARGE CROWD IS EXPECTED.

The Proceedings Will Last Perhaps Three Days—Excellent Facilities of the Convention Hall—Great Parade of Marching Clubs to Be Held. Fine Arrangements For Reporting.

Preparations for the Republican national convention, which will soon assemble at Philadelphia, are nearly complete. It will be a great Republican love feast, but it is now seen that, although its business could be transacted in one day, if that were thought necessary, or in two at the most, the managers have agreed that it shall last three days, says the New York Post. No provisions are made for holding night sessions, which will prevent hurrying through the convention work, while at the same time the town is alive with plans for the political entertainment of delegates and guests outside the convention hall. On Monday evening, June 18, there will be a great parade of marching clubs from every part of the country. Word has been received in Philadelphia that the Cock County Republican club of Chicago alone will bring 500 men, coming in its own special train, with a band of 50 pieces.

Philadelphia seems likely to prove a good convention city. The great building erected for the National Export exposition on the west bank of the Schuylkill has been made into a convention hall, and it is the testimony of those who have attended conventions for 20 years that better facilities have never been provided, although there have been larger halls. The architect of the interior seems to have been a politician as well as a draftsman. He has brought the platform surprisingly near the center of the hall, so as to give an enormous range of "stage seats," as the chairs on the ascent to the back of the presiding officer are customarily called. "Stage seats" are a peculiar and much envied honor. These will differ from others in the hall in the sharpness of the ascent which the floor beneath them makes from the pit where the delegates and alternates sit, so that the occupants of this part of the house will not a view of the spectacular features of the gathering quite unimpeded. They will not be able to hear so well; they will be looking at the back of the orator's head, getting what may be termed "an unfamiliar view" of our great statesmen.

It is inevitable that this hall should be hot. In spite of the openings for ventilation over the greater part of the space nothing but the roof has between the assembling and the rays of the sun, which, with 15,000 closely packed human beings, each possessed of a temperature of 98.6 degrees, ought to insure a startling elevation of the mercury thereabout. The chairs are not models of comfort either. They are the simplest thing that could be made and, fortunately, unvarnished, for it goes without saying that in the cost of any article of which so many had to be purchased the difference of only a few cents would count greatly in the total. As it is, about \$32,000 will have been expended in putting the hall into readiness for the convention. Whether this sum will come out of the \$100,000 offered by the city of Philadelphia or be in addition to it remains yet to be decided. The city has raised the round sum and will do the best it can toward paying the other expenses, but may not be able to pass over the check without some few bills for the national committee to settle.

While it seemed like an act of extreme liberality to offer this amount of money for the privilege of holding a political ratification meeting in Philadelphia, it now appears to have been a very shrewd piece of business. Every man who gave \$25 gets a ticket for each session of the convention. In a hall no larger than this in a great city on the Atlantic seaboard which is in the center of an enormous population, quite different from that about Minneapolis or St. Louis, the rivalry to get into the convention will be intense, and the price of seats, it is predicted, may go up to nearly the \$25 mark. Ten thousand people in Philadelphia alone, it is estimated, have made up their minds to attend the convention. The thousands upon thousands who will come as marching clubs and other political organizations would be unwilling to go home without attending at least the sessions of one day. Of course there will be many tickets to give away, for each national committeeman is entitled to 25 and each delegate to two, in addition to his own, but most of these will be taken by persons who come to Philadelphia on invitation to accept and occupy them. The great army of people who arrive in Philadelphia unprovided will have to look to the curbstone venders, and their supplies will be drawn from somewhat limited sources. Besides having tickets at their disposal of a commercial value not much below the \$100,000 which Philadelphia offered, this city will reap a rich harvest from the entertainment of so many people and the advertisement which the presence of strangers from all parts of the country always gives to the institutions of a town.

The convention hall in Philadelphia is well supplied with cafes, so that the crowds need not return to the heart of the city for a midday meal. Barber shops and newsstands have already been established on the grounds, which, with an army of vendors of eatables and drinkables, will make the day tolerable from the middle of the forenoon until 6 o'clock. It appears not yet to have been decided at what time the sessions will begin after the

Quotid Point of Law.

A curious will case has been brought before the courts in north Germany. A gentleman died, leaving 20,000 crowns to his cook and the same sum to his maid servant, on the condition that if either married the money should revert to the other. The legatees married each other, and a nephew of the deceased is endeavoring to prove that the marriage invalidates the conditions of the will.—Stray Stories.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
Castor

Why Redwood Is Castor.
The wood of the redwood tree never decays, it is said, and fallen trunks which have been overgrown by old forests are as solid as the day they fell.

Shakespeare's Name.
The name of Shakespeare can be spelled 4,000 different ways. The poet himself spelled it 22 ways.

Try Grain-of Try Grain-o!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink which is the wonder of the world. You may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O is that rich seat brown of Modena or Java, the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. At the price of coffee, 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tons of Leaden Death.

Forty million rounds of small arms ammunition, 11,000 rounds of shrapnel, 1,000 and common shell, 84 boxes of fuses and forty boxes of pistol ammunition were recently dispatched to the seat of war. This is one of the largest consignments of ammunition ever sent from Great Britain.

Cycling has its ups and downs. After the down, use Banner Salve if you're cut or bruised. It heals the hurt quickly. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

All Things are Made of Pewter.
Quaint old pewter is the fashionable metal just now. Bonbonniere, trays, mugs, plates and small figures are made of it, all of odd, bewitching designs, and, what is best, their prices are within the means of the humblest purchaser.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
Castor

The Best Fed Soldiers.
The British soldier is the best-fed individual of his class in Europe. He receives for his daily rations 16 oz. of bread, 12 oz. of meat, 20 oz. of rice, 8 oz. of dried vegetables, 16 oz. of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 oz. of salt, 4 oz. of coffee and 3 oz. of sugar.

Republican National Convention Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.
June 19th at Philadelphia, Pa., will assemble delegates from all sections of the United States to nominate a candidate for President. Excursion tickets will be sold June 14th to 18th inclusive, via Pennsylvania Lines to Philadelphia; valid returning, June 26th.

Bled Their Horses.
A curious superstition was formerly prevalent regarding St. Stephen's day (December 26) that horses should then after being first well galloped be conspicuously bled to insure them against disease in the following year.

Fatal mistakes are made by those who do not heed the earliest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble that often end in Bright's disease or diabetes. When Foley's Kidney Cure makes the kidneys well, how foolish it is to DELAY. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

Questions of the Census Man.
The census man is going round, and questions he is asking.
So many that his victims think
Their patience he is testing.
Each person's name he's writing down,
But that is just the starting;
A score of answers they must give
From them he's departing.
Each has to tell relationship
That he or she is bearing
Unto the household's legal head,
Though rule the wife is sharing
And though the persons interviewed
Be white or black or much darker,
Or even black as are of spades,
They have to tell their color.

The question as to sex is put;
Then comes one more provoking
For every girl must tell her age,
And every boy his weight;
No use to boast about the bush.
The census man is pressing,
And from some "shy young things" is forced
Confession that's distressing.

The married folks must make it known
How long they've been married,
And those divorced are made to tell
Of wreck of love they plighted.

The children—bliss little hearts—
Look on with faces solemn,

For they don't understand just why
They're put down in the column.

The place of birth must then be told,
In this or foreign nation,
An alien or a citizen.

And then comes occupation.

The answers as to knowledge gained

The census man will enter,

Then ask the family head if he

Is owner or a renter.

The end is reached, and then departs
The bland enumerator,

And some are sad because they may

This smooth interrogator.

To whom he will relate out,

But there's one consolation,

Ten years must come and go before

The next enumeration.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

F. M. EAKIN, Ticket Agent.

A FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

New Way to Save Children From Moral Dangers.

A very novel society has just been established in Paris. Its title is Patrone Familial, and its object is to protect from moral dangers children who have not yet joined the criminal class, but who show a tendency to become vicious and dangerous to society, says the Chicago Times-Herald. This object it purports to attain by an entirely new method, which can best be explained in the words of M. Louis Alibal, president of the society.

"The army of criminals," says M. Alibal, "is increasing unceasingly, and children form an annual contingent which is ever becoming more numerous. Statistics show that within the past 20 years the number of crimes committed by minors has increased by 40 per cent. Now, I gladly admit that charitable and philanthropic institutions are doing a good deal to lessen this evil, but it must be remembered that they only hold out a helping hand to those children who have once fallen; hardly one of them makes an effort to preserve children from falling."

"Why do children, even in the best families, become criminals? Atavism may be one cause, but there are others also which must be taken into account. These are bad company, the habit of staying away from school, loafing in the streets, reading bad books and sensational newspapers—in a word, the one great cause why so many children become criminals is because the necessary surveillance over their conduct is lacking."

"A preventive hygiene is necessary. Several magistrates, lawyers and doctors have formed the society of which I am president, and we propose to keep a watchful eye on the children of Paris in future. Each active member of the society will be placed in charge of a certain district, and in this way the entire city will be covered. The children over whom we intend to exercise surveillance will be those who have been once arrested or who are known to the police as troublesome characters. We will visit such children in their homes or at their schools and have friendly talks with them. We will suggest to them the books they ought to read, we will strive to interest them in healthy amusements, and, above all, we will avail ourselves of every possible opportunity to impress upon their minds the necessity of getting rid of bad habits. We feel that such children ought to know the dangers ahead of them and ought to understand fully the stern fact that ruin awaits them if they persist in leading wayward lives."

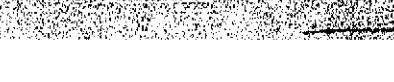
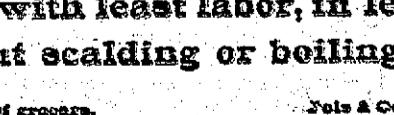
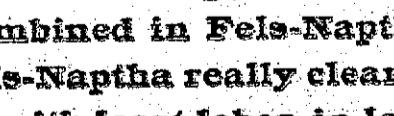
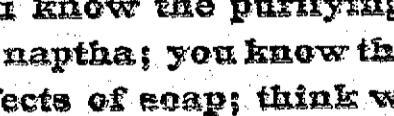
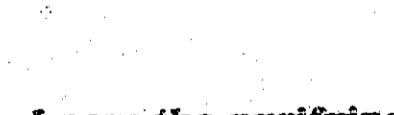
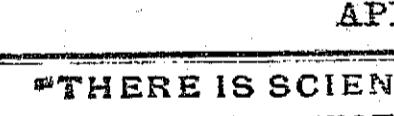
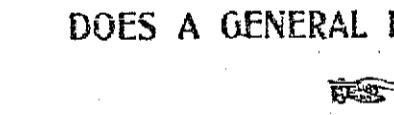
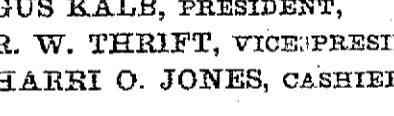
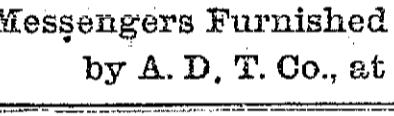
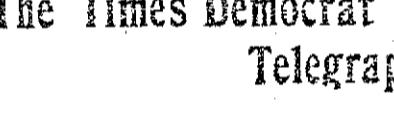
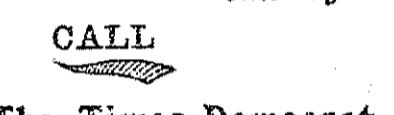
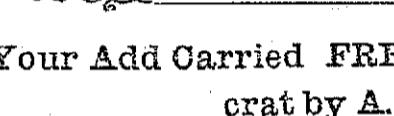
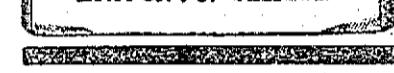
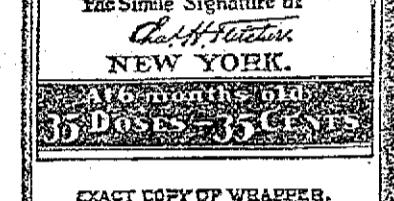
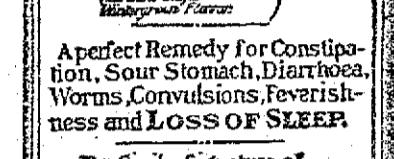
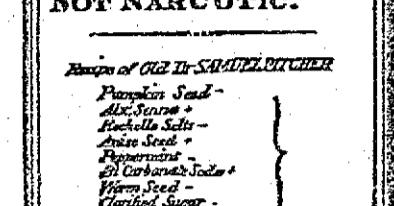
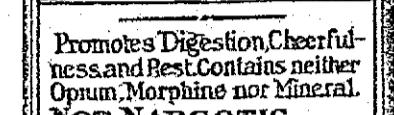
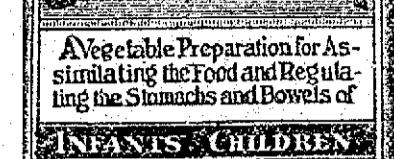
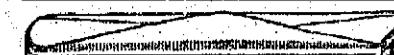
In conclusion it may be said that the Patronne Familial is receiving loyal support from many influential persons and has won the warmest encomiums from philanthropists and educators. It is admitted that the experiment is a novel one, but the general belief is that it will prove a success, and there are some even who claim that it is the most practical plan for regenerating the children of a great city which has ever been framed.

Irish Athletes May Come Over.

An earnest movement is being made to induce a team of Irish athletes to come here for a series of contests during the ensuing season. The meet it is proposed to invite include W. J. Newburn, the noted broad jumper; R. J. Leahy, Irish champion high jumper; Dennis O'Loggan, holder of the world's shot putting record; T. F. Kiley, Irish all around champion, and P. O'Connor of Waterford, a new aspirant for broad jumping honors.

Several conferences have been held between P. P. Sutton, official handicapper of the Gaelic A. A. and Irish Cyclist association, and the promoters of the project in this country. Should the men come over efforts will be made to pit Newburn and O'Connor against Kreuzeln in the broad jump and Leahy against Baxter in the high jump. O'Loggan will look for a contest with George Gray in putting the shot. Kiley will test his powers as a hammer thrower against John Flanagan and is also desirous of meeting J. F. Powers in an all around competition.

The individual who stands by a principle is richer than the one who stands by the principal.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of

Castor

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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Castor

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The Times Democrat or American District Telegraph Office.

Messengers Furnished for all Other Purposes, by A. D. T. Co., at a nominal charge.

THE BANK OF LIMA,

GUS KALE, PRESIDENT,

R. W. THRIFT, VICE-PRESIDENT,

HARRI O. JONES, CASHIER.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY

THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS.

BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

You know the purifying properties of naptha; you know the cleansing effects of soap; think what they are combined in Fels-Naptha soap.

Fels-Naptha really cleans things clean, with least labor, in least time, without scalding or boiling.

Of grocers.

Fels & Co., Philadelphia.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Cure Indigestion,
Coughs, Headaches,
etc. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Organ of the Democracy of Lima and

Allen County.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 84.

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Judge Terry Put Repub-
licans In a Panic.

WITH A LITTLE AMENDMENT

A Complete Victory For the
Democrats.

LITTLEFIELD'S ANTITRUST BILL.

In Effect It Would Have Placed La-
bor Unions at the Mercy of the
Federal Courts—Republican Hy-
poocrisy Exposed—Mark Hanna's
Return of Terror in Congress—An
Able Trio in the House—The Cuban
Scandal.

(See also Washington Letter)

"Come up and kick salt" was the command of the Democratic minority to the Republicans in the House. And the majority came all at once right, amid the roar and laughter of the Democrats. The gift they stod by their guns were Amos L. Allen of Maine, Bailey of Kansas, Butler, Childsfield, Cannon, H. C. Littlefield and Long. It was a great victory scene—the bursting and cheering and cheering of the Republican friends of the trusts to get into the Democratic band wagon. Babcock of W. Va. was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee led the rebels to the Democrats. Babcock has a large labor vote in his district and knew what he knows on which side his bread is buttered; hence he vaulted at one leap from the low level of the Republican trust quagmire into the Democratic triumphal car. The rest, or at least the eight aforementioned, followed Bullwinkle Babcock like little Leopold's sheep dragging their tails behind them. It was no complete a victory for the Democrats and as wild a performance as the Cuban scandal on the part of the Republicans as the general election has seen. The thing that demoralized the Republican trust created and trust serving majority was this small amendment offered by Judge Terry of Arkansas to Littlefield's antitrust bill. "Nothing in this act shall be construed as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations organized for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor or other conditions under which labor is to be performed." "That's fetch 'em".

Now let's have a clear historic understanding as to the exact situation. The critical features of the much vaunted Sherman Antitrust law have never been used by the federal courts for any purpose except to punish, fine and imprison some members of a labor organization for striving to earn a subsistence for themselves their wives and little children. The chief feature of the Littlefield bill was to so amend the aforesaid Sherman law as to increase the penalties. Consequently its inevitable effect, if administered by the federal judiciary as hitherto, would be to sock it to laboring men worse than ever to rivet their chains upon them more thoroughly than ever and to let everybody else go scot-free. All this was to be done in the name of the great body of the people. It was a piece of shameless hypocrisy well calculated to deceive, but it did not work. Hence the bustle of Believeland Babcock and his flock to jump the fence.

BORN TRUST SMASHERS.

The minority offered amendment after amendment to better widen and improve the Littlefield bill as a trust smasher, but as the Republicans are only too anxious to believe these smashers they voted down these amendments with a grim and monotonous regularity. Because the belief there was a chance of doing enough able-bodied lying about their meaning to bunt the people once more. But when the 13th amendment above set forth was offered Babcock and others couldn't stand the pressure and refused to cover himself, letter skelter. They realized that they were up against it hard. Now, having been whipped into voting for it—except the eight above named—they will swell up like toads and swear that they were for it. It's a lie!

Let's examine the facts. The representatives of organized labor begged the Judiciary committee to incorporate that amendment into the Littlefield bill, which the Republican majority of that committee superciliously and indignantly refused to do, thereby publishing to the world that Republican servants of the trusts believe that a laboring man has no right which Republican congressmen are bound to respect. The Republican majority of the

judiciary committee having refused to incorporate the labor amendment in the bill, the Democratic minority of that committee brought it into the house, offered it as an amendment to the bill, secured a roll call on it and drove the Republican double dealers into supporting it—all except eight. Twas a famous victory for labor and for Democrats under the leadership of Judge Terry of Arkansas.

When Judge Terry offered that amendment, the following brief but pregnant colloquy took place: George W. Ray of New York, Republican chairman of the judiciary committee, said: "Against that provision I raise the point of order that it is not in order, not being germane to this section." In that historic sentence Mr. Ray showed the cloven foot of the trusts.

To Ray's objection Speaker Henderson replied, "The chair overrules the point of order because, although the clause would have held the provision out of order as an original proposition, the order adopted by the house makes it in order."

A Trust Agent.

No doubt Mark Hanna would pay a big pile of money if the Ray-Henderson colloquy above set out verbatim in literature could be expunged from The Congressional Record and from human memory, as it will perhaps cost the Republicans half a million votes.

And after all—after raising the point of order against the labor amendment thereby giving the Republicans sharp gray-poor Ray was forced to vote for the amendment and for the Littlefield bill as amended.

Only one Republican, Mann of Chicago, voted against the amended bill.

As Ray figures a good deal in this matter it is proper to record here the description given of him by Hon. William Sulzer of New York on the floor of the house which words are found on page 228 of The Congressional Record. Ray having made an attack on Sulzer, Mr. Sulzer said: "He (Ray) knows I did not do it and he knows that when he said that he told an untruth and when he makes that there contemptible insinuation charge I repeat and characterize it as it ought to be characterized. I say that no one on the floor of the house, except a trust agent such as he is, is so immature and so immature a nation that would make that kind of a statement."

Part of the Littlefield bill and preceding it in order of business was the famous Littlefield bill amendment to the constitution taking away from the United States the power to regulate control of railroads. It was a grand stand play gone and simple. As it took two-thirds of each house to amend an amendment the authors and promoters of this previous piece of legislation knew beforehand that it would never be submitted. They never expected it to be submitted.

Two sets of respecting Republicans could not be dragged into voting for such a trait. Garrison, Ford—Lord of California and McCull of Massachusetts. To show what a reign of terror is exercised by Republican leaders over the rail and coal of Republican members and now the law is fit to be struck. This is an enormous sum worth whole loads of ordinary species. Arrows Quimby is a dandy spelled with a big, big D.

The Williams Trio. Statesperson asks: "What's in a name?" and answers his own question as follows: "A rose by another name would smell as sweet." Whether that is true I shall not now undertake to say. However it may be, the name of Williams is popular among house Democrats. Three young men on our side bear the name of Williams. They are all strong capable faithful—John S. Williams of Mississippi serving his fourth term, J. R. Williams of Curran, Ills., carrying his third term and William Eliza Williams of Pittsfield, Ills. serving his first term. John S. of Mississippi frequently and favorably mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the speakership; J. R.—Bob, as he is popularly called—is frequently and favorably mentioned for vice president, and William Eliza, though new hand is rapidly rising to the front in the house. John S. and Bob are universally recognized as two of the ablest debaters on the Democratic side, and William Eliza is admitted to have made one of the very best campaign speeches delivered in this congress by a new member, or, for that matter, by any sort of a member.

The man who can manage to make an interesting speech and win the applause of seasoned veterans on a subject dry as a powder house is a rare artis. That's precisely what William Eliza did to the surprise and delight of his audience. "The Alaskan code and territorial government" bill was up, and William Eliza got the floor.

Pledges Unredeemed.

For about ten minutes in a modest sort of way he spoke on the bill. The bill was a bore, the house was drowsy and a lazy sort of attention was given to that part of his speech. All of sudden he leaped on to the Republicans about their errors in Cuba, and everybody pricked up his ears and listened. Reading the Republican platform pledge as to Cuba, he turned to the Republicans and said:

"What have you done to redeem that pledge? Consider on by the Democratic minority in this house, you were forced to declare war against Spain, as the people supposed when they gave it their support, for the freedom of the people of the island of Cuba. A glorious victory was won, decisive battles were fought and a treaty of peace signed. Have you redeemed your pledge and promise? Tell me why it is that Cuba is festering under the corruption lately developed in the officials appointed by this government, equalizing the looting conducted by the officials sent over from Spain to govern them prior to the treaty of peace?"

Mr. Clark of Missouri—Under a carpetbag government.



The old 1866 coat shows signs of wear, but it will have to do.—New York World.

our votes for it, there goes with our votes the influence of our example. I find myself, therefore, unable to consent to put in our organic law this proposed amendment, which, if finally adopted, would, it seems to me, have the effect of ultimately overturning free institutions in this country."

Short but Good.
In my judgment the best one minute speech ever delivered in congress was that by Alonzo J. Cummins, the spokesman of Timpanogos Democrats, who followed McCull and who in discussing the constitutional amendment said:

"Speaker, I trust I am old enough in political life to know a wolf in sheep's clothing. There is one here more venomous than the one that attacked the child of Lewellyn. Under the guise of an effort to destroy the trusts this is really a measure designed to injure us in their interests. It is being used to cover over a presidential election. The house will pass it, and the senate will do away with it after the election. I know that Willis J. Bryan is alleged to have advocated a constitutional amendment to down the trusts, but this in itself is no more resemble his than a deck of cards resembles a Bible."

Political Questions.
Your officials go there to conduct the postoffice department, and today or less than a half a dozen of them are under arrest, charged with espionage with looting, with stealing, with theft as bad as was ever perpetrated by the officials sent there by Spain to govern these people. Answer me, gentlemen, why is it that you have not redeemed your platform pledges? The promise you gave to those people was that they should be free, that they were entitled to their independence. Why do you hold them down as a subject people? Why enforce military occupation? Why maintain a carpetbag government there? Why do you send men to rob and prey upon them and deny them the independence which you proclaimed in your platform of 1866?"

William Eliza's pertinent and far-reaching questions have not been answered to this day by any Republican. He then read an account of the enormous thefts of Neely, Ratcliffe & Co.: also an editorial from the London Times praising McKinley about his friendliness for the English in the African war. With these texts he proceeded to day the Republicans alive or, as Governor David A. Ball of Missouri would say, "to lumb, skin and Jayhawk them." It was a fetching speech for Democrats, and his remarks were received by his Democratic brethren with cordial and upbraiding applause.

"Yes, carpetbag government, and that is what the Democratic party opposes. We oppose sending these men to govern Alaska, to govern the people of Cuba. You say, my friends, in your platform declaration that these people are entitled to their independence, and yet you refuse and deny it to them. You send carpetbaggers there. You send postal officials there. For what purpose? To govern these people against their consent and against their will. You have sent army officials there and given them double salaries. In addition to the regular salaries provided by the laws of this country and without authority of congress, they have put into their pockets an equal amount received from the revenues of Cuba, paid by the people of that island."

Political Questions.
I would like to know old enough in political life to know a wolf in sheep's clothing. There is one here more venomous than the one that attacked the child of Lewellyn. Under the guise of an effort to destroy the trusts this is really a measure designed to injure us in their interests. It is being used to cover over a presidential election. The house will pass it, and the senate will do away with it after the election. I know that Willis J. Bryan is alleged to have advocated a constitutional amendment to down the trusts, but this in itself is no more resemble his than a deck of cards resembles a Bible."

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Jean Werner is assisting Dr. Mell's clerk, Mr. Pfister during the absence of the Dr. since he received his injury.

Mr. Bowdle, the evangelist of south Elizabeth street, leaves Monday for Toledo, where he will hold series of revival meetings for Rev. Dr. E. Strong, of Asbury M. E. church.

Robert Pierce, of Riley's Crossing who has been visiting with J. F. Kennedy, of Seco ad street, has returned to his home.

Murry Fee, an L. E. & W. boy, will spend the summer with friends at Spencerville.

Miss Ethel Sprague, of St. Mary, who is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of Oak street, took seriously sick Friday.

Mrs. Clevenger, of near West Mifflin, is visiting her brother, Dr. A. S. Rudy.

There will be a social at the home of Mrs. Ike Ridenour at 410 south Pine on Thursday evening.

Two forms of excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines for the Republican National Convention.

One form will be sold via Pennsyl-

ania.

At Chicago—Chicago 2, Detroit 1.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 3, Buffalo 2.

At Kansas City—Kansas City 2, Cheve-

land 6.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 3, Indian-

apolis 2.

Interstate League.

At Youngstown—Youngstown 6, Mans-

field 9.

At Port Wayne—Port Wayne 7, Wheel-

ing 0.

At Dayton—Dayton 13, Newcastle 1.

Turf Winner.

At St. Louis—School Girl, Ned Wicker, Bill Nicker, Tulla Ponca, Tick-Tick, Isabel.

At Hart—Paw-Paw, Woodstock, Germantown, Prince, Clara Wooley, Luciana, Maryland Reserve.

At Grinnell—Presidgator, Lord Bat-

tle, "Be" Eddie, Big Eddie, Holstein, Blue Devil.

At Latoria—Lake Ponca, Regina Lee, Ned

the Legend, Nitrate, High Noon, Mount

City.

Choral Society.

The annual meeting of the society

will be held at the choral rooms tonight

all members who had Elijah tickets

should report this evening. A full at-

tendance is urged.

E. CHRISTEN, Pres.

ARM BROKEN

Serious Accident to Miss Martimell Castle.

Lima's Representation at District Conference.

A Delightful Address Delivered by Rev. Swaney Last Night—Lima Evangelist at Work in Toledo.

Mrs. W. H. Fowler and Miss Eliza North took their departure from the city today and will spend a few weeks visiting relatives and friends at Munice, Ind.

The lecture at the South Side church of Christ last night given by Hon. L. T. Sweeny, subject "The Golden Age," was excellent. The house was well filled and everybody enjoyed the evenings entertainment.

Mrs. William Stout, of south Eliza street, has as her guest, her mother, from Magnetic Springs, Ohio.

Miss Julia Leonard, of west Vine street, is visiting in Huntington, Ind. for a few days.

Miss Rollie Flies, of Van Wert O., has been visiting Miss Margaret Hickcock, of east Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wood, of south Main street, were visiting at Bluffton Ohio, over Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Preble of south Elizabeth street has resigned his position at the Solar Refinery here and accepted one at Findlay, O.

Miss Marinetta Castle of south Main street fell and broke her arm this afternoon.

Mr. J. D. Shiffner, of south Main st., successor to A. B. Nungester was a visitor to the regular salaried provided by the laws of this country and without authority of congress, they have put into their pockets an equal amount received from the revenues of Cuba, paid by the people of that island.

Clerk Asa Catt, of the board of education stated at the meeting last night that the school enumeration had been completed and a most encouraging report returned. Last year the count of children within the school age was 6407 and this spring showed an increase of \$28, making the total now 7235.

The following persons are attending the Lima district conference at West Cairo: Rev. W. T. Mattheus, Rev. E. T. Bowdle, Rev. Leatherman, J. H. Fink, Perry Metzger and A. Fawsett.

Master mechanic White has employed Eugenius L. Grummie of Peru, University, of Lafayette, Ind., to do some special work in drafting which will probably take three months.

Mrs. Mell Elly and son Glen are visiting friends in the northern part of the state.

Jean Werner is assisting Dr. Mell's clerk, Mr. Pfister during the absence of the Dr. since he received his injury.

Mr. Bowdle, the evangelist of south Elizabeth street, leaves Monday for Toledo, where he will hold series of revival meetings for Rev. Dr. E. Strong, of Asbury M. E. church.

Robert Pierce, of

LIST

**Of Teachers Chosen
Last Night.**

Few Changes

Brought About by Com-
mittee's Report,

As Nearly All of the Old
Teachers Desired to be
Retained.

Election of Principals Was Carried
Over Until the Next Meeting of
the Board—Other Busi-
ness Transacted.

The board of education held a long session last night, and, as predicted, it had a lot of important business which dragged the meeting out to almost midnight. The most important matter before the board was the election of teachers for next year, and an hour or more was devoted to the discussion and final adoption of the committee's report. A recess was taken to await the completion of the important duty which devolved upon Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Vicary and Miss Dismar, and as there was a variance of opinion on one or two matters a discussion followed which gave the other members a clear idea of the controversy, and a final and satisfactory understanding was had.

Mr. Sprague as chairman explained that no principals would be elected until later, as Mr. Rogers had not yet stated definitely whether or not he would be an applicant again, and there would have to be an adjustment to meet that possible vacancy, as well as the election of a principal for the east building. With that understanding he named the following teachers as recommended by the committee and the report was adopted unanimously:

High school, Holland block—Frances Baker, English, \$30; Blanche Andrews, mathematics, \$30; Nettie Snock, German, \$15; Alice Brass, Latin, \$30; Ella Richards, history, \$30; increased from \$50; Roberta Bretherton, science, \$55. Two new teachers for the high school will be recommended by the committee at a later meeting.

Garfield school, east building—Mary F. Stout and Amy C. Light, A grammar; Nevada Shook and Emma Laechler, B grammar; Hattie Armstrong and Ella Minter, C grammar; Sadie Dickerson and Lizzie Ducey, D grammar; Ivy Bowers and Agatha Holloman, A primary; Metta Heffner and Blanche Buckles, B primary; Rosabel Keve, C primary; Stella Converse, Nellie Potter and Mary E. Riley, D primary. Mary Elder, one of the C primary teachers at the east building, although nominated by the committee, has decided not to teach and a vacancy is left for the committee to fill.

Franklin school, west building—Margaret Rample, A grammar; Louise Grafton and Emma Knapp, B grammar; Jennie Christopher and Belle Gibbs, C grammar; Bertha Hatch and Ada Vogel, D grammar; Halee Hutchinson, A primary; Ella Bressler, B primary; Ruth English, training teacher for B and C primaries; Mrs. Martha J. Ballard, C primary; Mildred Rample and Letta Maguire, D primary.

The board declined to consider the proposition of Mrs. Vicary to furnish music hall for the Alumni Society. Supt. Miller felt that it ought not to be passed over lightly as it would be considered as a slight by the class of 1900 if they were not taken into the society and the president, Mrs. Steiner, had failed to find anyone this year who was willing to provide a place for the reception. It was a question of sparing the money, and the board did not care to make the expenditure.

Hannah Gordon, D grammar; Kate Carter, D grammar; Lorena Gottfried, A primary; Anna Gagin, B primary; Charlotte Stevens, C primary; Margaret Holdridge, D primary.

Lowell school, west Spring street building—Sarah C. Ford, D grammar; Medora Freeman, A primary; Bessie Eastman, B primary; Clara Crum, C primary; Lucy Hooper, D primary.

Whittier school, Reese Avenue building—Nell A. Neer, A primary;

Grace Starnes, B primary; Alice Hughes, C primary; Emma Guy, D primary; Minnie Sontag, D primary.

Emerson school, north Jefferson building—Minnie Little, A primary; Agnes Higginbotham, B primary; Minnie Easley, C primary.

Shawnee school—Gertrude Moore, B and A primary.

Upon motion of Dr. Bates, the vote on teachers and those who are to be retained on the supply list was taken up separately. The board supported the committee's report unanimously as to the teachers recommended; and all but Miss Dismar voted yes on the list of supply teachers. The report included the following who have passed through the training school and are now ready to be assigned positions:

Misses Bell Bloxham, Frances Freeman, Delhi Hadsell, Rhoda Basinger, Lillian Robinson, Mae Ward, Chloe Davis, Margaret Tehan, Lillian Elliott, Margaret Leonard, Grace Hunton and Carrie Wright. The names are given in the order that selections will be made when vacancies in the schools occur.

Quite a number of the recent high school graduates have applied for entrance in the training school and none were rejected. The list is as follows, the order having no significance: Armitta Allison, Etta Oatley, Irene E. Laviness, Grace Overholser, Marie Mills, Kathryn Oxley, Ada Shreeve, Daisy Simmons, Helen Steffens, Ethel Heffner, Minnie Keve, Lillian Williams, Verma Driver, Laura Borges and Letta Waugh. The last two are graduates of the class of '99.

The selection of janitors came next and the committee recommended the following with their respective salaries attached: Jacob Conrad, west building, \$60; H. C. Higgins, east building, \$60; A. Hansecker, south Pine street building, \$60; J. Kindell, Elizabeth street building, \$45; Jerry Finn, Grand avenue building, \$45; N. H. Garretson, west Spring street building, \$40; G. W. Bobb, Reese avenue building, \$30; Mrs. Hibner, Jefferson street building, \$30; Mrs. Conner, Shawnee building, \$15; Mrs. Wolf, South Colony, \$5; W. C. Black, high school, \$45. Mr. Morris recommended the appointment of J. W. Brown, a former member of the board, as assistant janitor at the east building, but the motion was lost, Bates, Cramer and Morris voting in favor.

Outside the election of teachers very little business of importance was transacted. Contractor Karg informed the board by letter that he had met with an accident at Fortostia, being run over by a wagon, and couldn't be present. He asked that orders for \$2,500 be turned over to the City Bank. The finance committee recommended the payment of \$1,167 on Mr. Karg's 19th estimate and \$44.40 on superintendent McKinney's estimate. H. Desarmo was paid a balance of \$72 for putting in the drinking fountains and plumbing. The sum of \$9.85 was deducted to pay Mr. Wielie, one of the workmen.

Permission was given Rev. Land to occupy a part of the west building for the instruction of German during the summer, providing he paid for his own janitor services. Supt. Miller reported that the receipts from the commencement were \$118.55, and the expenses \$118.80.

The board declined to consider the proposition of Mrs. Vicary to furnish music hall for the Alumni Society. Supt. Miller felt that it ought not to be passed over lightly as it would be considered as a slight by the class of 1900 if they were not taken into the society and the president, Mrs. Steiner, had failed to find anyone this year who was willing to provide a place for the reception. It was a question of sparing the money, and the board did not care to make the expenditure.

Washington school, south Pine street building—Drusilla M. Riley, B grammar; Elizabeth Parrett and Nonnie Francis, C grammar; Effie M. Sherrick and Barbara M. Schneider, D grammar; Anna Ducey and Carrie M. Jones, A primary; Anna Klein and Emma Ford, B primary; Bernice Williamson, C primary; Minnie Bloxham and Winona Reichelderfer, D primary.

Lincoln school, south Elizabeth street building—Estelle Maus, C grammar; Mary Arms特朗, D grammar; Mrs. Jennie Thompson, A primary; Carrie Cross, B primary; Irene Krichbaum, C primary; Elizabeth Williams, C primary; Gladys Eppert, D primary; Alice Morris, D primary.

Miss Estelle Maus has asked to be assigned to a lower grade and will be given a B or C primary, thus causing a shifting about of last year's positions.

Irving school, Grand avenue building—Clara Bingham, C grammar;

CIRCUIT**Court Affirms the Big Judgment****In a Damage Suit Against the F. Ft. W. & W.**

Second Victory Won by Lima Attorneys in an Important Railroad Case—Railroad News of General Interest.

A telegram was received at the office of attorneys Cable and Parmenter today announcing that the circuit court, now in session at Findlay, had affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Ella Kimball against the Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western R. R. Co. The case is one that resulted from a wreck that occurred on the F. Ft. W. & W. near Grover Hill, O., and was first tried by Cable & Parmenter in common please court at Findlay, where a jury returned a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$4,250.

BIG INCREASE.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh yesterday gives a report of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania stockholders. The annual report for 1899 was submitted, showing results on all lines operated directly by the company as follows: Gross earnings, \$22,936, \$27.31; expenses, \$15,959,211.44; net earnings, \$7,027,316.17. There was an increase in the tonnage of 7,267,953 tons. There was an increase of 541,539 or 9.87 per cent. in the number of passengers carried. The directors elected were: A. J. Cassatt, John P. Green, William H. Barnes, H. F. Shorbridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, S. Stuart Patterson and Edgingham B. Morris, of Philadelphia, and James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood and William Stewart, of Pittsburg. The new board will meet for organization at an early day.

NOTES.

Switchman George Hulterman, of the L. E. & W., is entertaining his brother from Mansfield, O.

John A. Weible, who has been employed in the store-room at the L. E. & W. shops for several months, has been advanced to a position in Master Mechanic White's office.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mart Armstrong Post in regular meeting passed a resolution expressive of thanks and gratitude to the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, for the privilege of the delightful memorial services enjoyed on Sunday, May 27, and to Rev. Mr. Bossart for the very interesting sermon delivered by him, and to the choir for the appropriate and entertaining music rendered on that occasion; and to the command of Company C for the pleasure of their escort. And on Decoration Day, May 30th, to those who donated use of vehicles for decoration of graves at the different cemeteries; to givers of evergreens and flowers for the wreaths; to Mrs. Crane for free use of chairs for platform and use of cab for conveyance of speakers to and fro; to the drum corps, assistant singers; to Miss Berryman for the tasteful and sympathetic song of Memorial Day; to Miss Lamison for the fine rendition of Lincoln's immortal address; and to Rev. G. B. Garner for his able and eloquent Memorial address. Also, to any and all who helped in any way to make the occasion a success it was and finally to those who contributed so cheerfully of money with which to pay the expense arising from the same. By order of Post to be published.

GEORGE HALL,
Commander.

E. F. DAVIS, Adjutant.

June 6th, 1900.

ORIEL MILLER MARRIED.

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Irene Miller, 151 Hamilton avenue, the contracting parties being Miss Oriel M. Miller and Robert L. Mattingly, an attorney of Celina, O. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham, pastor of Broad street M. E. church. The bride has been principal of the High school at Celina for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly will be at home to their friends at Celina, after June 20th.—Columbus State Journal.

The bride is a sister of J. F. Miller, who lived in Lima several years.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Rev. Swank, of Napoleon, and Mrs. Aspinall and daughter, of West Liberty, were the guests of the Misses Hollihan, yesterday.

Miss Grace Bryan left yesterday morning for Chicago and Marling, Ill., where she will attend the wedding of her school friend Miss Grace Patrick, who visited here two or three years ago.

O. W. Reagan, who has been home on a visit for the past two months left yesterday for Joplin, Mo.

Mrs. C. C. Clark and son, Ralph, drove to Lima yesterday from Van Wert to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. George W. Murphy, of east Pearl street, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Burbanks, in Toledo.

Mrs. Carolyn Churchill, of Pike street, this city, and Frederick Shull, of Lima, were married at the home of the bride yesterday afternoon by Rev. M. M. Figley.—Sidney News.

Miss Mary Lumbeck has returned home after a pleasant three weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Eugene Eckert, of Dayton.

WANTS AN ALLOWANCE.

Mrs. Henry Klingler asks the court for alimony sufficient to permit her to file an answer and cross petition to her husband's suit for divorce.

Mrs. S. A. Bauchens, who has been visiting her parents, D. S. Cross, has returned to Toledo.

Miss Carrie Cross will leave Thursday afternoon for Indianapolis for a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Kiplinger.

ACTION**To Recover a Large Sum of Money.**

Settlement Wanted on Note Amounting to \$13,320.52.

Mrs. Henry Klingler Asks the Court For Alimony Sufficient to Answer Her Husband's Petition For a Divorce.

Through Mead & Mowen, local attorneys, an action was begun in common pleas court today for the collection of \$13,320.52 due on a note originally given for \$8,000. The caption of the petition is Wm. T. Wright vs. W. Harrison Woodruff, but collection is sought by the Philadelphia Trust Co. and John C. Bullett, executors of Wright, who is now deceased. The note was given in the state of Washington and made payable at the Tacoma bank.

THIN SUITS in serge, linen, crasp and wool. THIN Shirts of all kinds. THIN Underwear. THIN Neckwear. All kinds of THIN CLOTHING, and all at THIN Prices.

AN EYE OPENER.

That is just what our New Spring Suits are said to be, for they are selling to men who pride themselves on their judgment in clothing. Latest styles in swell effects, made up in choice weaves of Cassimeres and fancy Worsteds, at \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Thin Things.

THIN SUITS in serge, linen, crasp and wool. THIN Shirts of all kinds. THIN Underwear. THIN Neckwear. All kinds of THIN CLOTHING, and all at THIN Prices.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Is alive with the choicest novelties in Straw Hats and everyone a this year's production.

When you want the latest and best that is to be had in boys' and children's Clothing, come here.

Remember, everything NEW and satisfaction guaranteed at

MORRIS BROS.

217 North Main Street, Meily Block, Lima, O.



A GREAT
MID-SUMMER
...SALE...
PRIZE GIVING SALE.

We Must Reduce Our Large Stock.
We Will Cut the Prices.

SALE BEGINS JUNE 15th.

One Chance
With Every
\$1.00 of
Your Purchase.
Here is
the
List:

1st Prize—Oak Dining Room Set, Sideboard, Table and 6 Chairs.	34th—China Chop Dish.
2nd—Iron Folding Bed.	35th—Paper Rack.
3rd—Large Rug.	36th—Easel.
4th—Set of Dishes.	37th—Picture.
5th—Obyx Stand.	38th—Flower Stand.
6th—Book Case.	39th—Hall Tree.
7th—Lamp.	40th—Hat Rack.
8th—Oak Rocker.	41st—Mirror.
9th—Mahogany Rocker.	42nd—Sofa Cushion.
10th—Picture.	43rd—Jardiniere.
11th—Picture.	44th—Hassock.
12th—Oak Stand.	45th—Indian Stool.
13th—Mahogany Stand.	46th—Medicine Case.
14th—8-Day Clock.	47th—Decorated China Tray.
15th—Picture.	48th—China Candle Stick.
16th—Set Silver Knives and Forks.	49th—China Tea Set.
	50th—Picture.

PRIZES AWARDED AUGUST 15th.

NEWSON-DEAKIN BOND CO.,

HOUSE FURNISHERS. SOUTH MAIN STREET.

OHIO IN CONGRESS

and then entered the preparatory department of the Miami University at Oxford. He was barely 16 years of age when President Lincoln issued his first and second calls for troops, in response to which he enlisted in Captain Dool's company of students, which was assigned to garrison duty at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio.

In April, 1862, anxious to participate in active campaigning, he was enrolled in the Eighty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served during the summer campaign of that regiment in West Virginia. Having been mustered out of the service he returned to the university at Oxford and completed his education, graduating in June, 1863.

After his graduation he located at Lima, Allen county, and began teaching for the purpose of acquiring means to secure the benefits of a course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The renewed demand for troops soon changed his plans, and he recruited Company E of the One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, which was later assigned to the Twenty-third corps, and did duty in the campaigns in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas until July, 1865, when it was mustered out. For distinguished gallantry in action and meritorious service, he was promoted to Lieutenant colonel of his regiment on the day of his majority.

After retiring from the military service he took the regular course in the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the practice in the state courts in 1866, and later in the United States courts. He practiced law with moderate success for eight or ten years, and then entered into numerous railway enterprises, in the management and manipulation of which he proved a past master, and within a decade had accumulated a great fortune in railroad and industrial holdings.

He was a Democrat of the strong and aggressive type during his entire life. He entered politics first in behalf of his friends, to whom he was always devoted; afterward in search of distinguished honors for himself. In both he was eminently successful.

In 1857 he was at the head of the Democratic electoral ticket, was on the electoral ticket in 1859 and 1861, and in 1858 was one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis. Lewis was chosen the national committeeman from Ohio and unanimously chosen chairman of the national committee. He was chairman of the national executive committee in 1858, and was a delegate to all the national Democratic conventions from 1856 to 1862, and was selected as the Ohio member of the national committee, filling that position until 1858, when he was succeeded both as committeeman and chairman by John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In 1859, on the 15th of January, he was elected to the United States senate over Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, as the successor of Henry B. Payne, for the term ending March 4, 1857. On the 15th of January, 1859, he was defeated for re-election by Joseph Benson Foraker.

After his election to the senate he became more closely identified with great railway and financial interests in the city of New York, although he continued to retain his legal residence in Ohio, being identified with many of its leading railway interests. During the last years of his life he was intimately associated with enormous railway concessions in the Chinese Empire involving millions of dollars.

He died suddenly and unexpectedly in New York city, on the 13th of December, 1883, of an acute attack of pneumonia.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Joseph Benson Foraker, like Calvin Stewart Brice, his immediate predecessor in the senate, began the morning of life with a hand-to-hand struggle with adverse environments, and like him achieved both fame and fortune while yet in the prime of virile life and vigorous manhood.

The two men were not unlike in many respects. Both entered the army while mere boys, and both were brave and gallant and daring. They had the same hunger and thirst for knowledge and education, and subordinated the usual pleasures of boyhood and young manhood, to their attainment. They both combined politics with professional and business life without confounding them or dishonoring either. They were both magnetic and gathered about them hosts of admiring and self-sacrificing friends. Both were warm-hearted to their associates, and obliging to those with whom they came in contact in public and business life. When conflict could not be avoided or some legitimate end. Neither cherished unbecoming prejudices. Both nourished the loftiest ambitions, and to both of them the presidency itself was a reasonable expectation. They were perfect types of the second generation of Ohio's virile manhood, worthy the sires who with ploughshare and ax helped to found this great commonwealth, and the grandfathers who, with sword and flint-lock, courage and endurance, wisdom and patriotism, assisted in laying the foundations of the splendid republic.

Brice excelled in the acumen and keen insight of business affairs; Foraker was the greater in the forum and in the courts. In the senate Brice was a thinker—not an orator. His profound knowledge of economic questions made his counsel of rare value in the committee room. In the same august body Foraker was the thinker and orator combined, and his fervid eloquence electrified the whole nation as it approached the confines of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was too frank to disimulate; too courageous to attempt to becloud what he conceived to be the true sentiment of the American people toward the struggling peoples of the Spanish colonies.

Trustful and confiding in their intercourse with men, they were adepts in human nature—sometimes betrayed by pretended friends. It is true, but never forgot the gentler amenities of life.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born in the pioneer log cabin of his father, on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1846. On this farm, and about a combined grist and saw mill upon a brawling highland stream, existing in the care of both, he passed the first 16 years of his life in a laborious calling, laying deep the foundations of his future education and career, in the primitive public schools of the day.

At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front with his neighbors, playmates and schoolmates. Wherever and whenever duty called he responded, always distinguishing himself. From a private soldier he rose to a sergeant in 1862, and was made a Lieutenant for meritorious conduct in 1865, and a captain for gallant conduct and efficient services later.

He participated in the sanguinary engagements of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain and many lesser actions. When General Sherman began his historic march from Atlanta to the sea he accompanied that great captain in the movement which cut in twain and destroyed the Confederacy.

His courage, coolness and daring brought him into such high favor with his superior officers that whenever some delicate and important work to ascertain the strength, intentions or movements of the enemy was to be done, it was placed in the hands of young Foraker, and he always reported its accomplishment promptly. His term of enlistment expired in 1865, when hostilities were ended, and he was mustered out at the age of 19.

His military ardor having been, to some degree, satisfied, the thirst for education again overcame him, and this time under circumstances which enabled him to gratify it. For two years he attended the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, and then entered Cornell university, whence he graduated in 1869. He selected the profession of law and located in the practice at Cincinnati. In 1879 he was elected judge of the superior court of that city, and filled the office in the most satisfactory manner for three years, but tiring of the crime, he doffed it and resumed the practice of law, and soon after entered actively into state and national politics.

He was four times candidate for governor of Ohio; twice elected and twice defeated. A most ardent Republican, a vigorous campaigner and a veritable orator, these campaigns will long remain notable in the political annals of the state.

In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican state convention against Judge George Headly, Democrat, who had preceded him on the bench in Cincinnati. At this election the vote was: Headly, 253,692; Foraker, 347,164.

The defeat of the latter was unexpected, but his friends, wholly undaunted, renominated him in 1885, in opposition to Headly's re-election. The result was: Foraker, 359,281; Headly, 341,830.

In 1887 he was again nominated by the Republican state convention, with

Colonel Thomas E. Powell of Delaware county as his Democratic opponent. The election resulted: Foraker, 356,534; Powell, 332,295.

Again in 1889 he was the nominee of his party, with James F. Campbell of Butler county as the Democratic candidate. There was considerable defection in the Republican ranks and the vote stood: Campbell, 379,426; Foraker, 368,551.

His friends immediately gazetted him for the senatorship, while his enemies in his own party believed that he had been eliminated as a political factor. He was defeated for the caucus nomination in 1892, when John Sherman was elected, but in 1896 was nominated by the caucus and elected by the legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 4, 1902.

Immediately upon entering the senate he took a commanding position on all the important questions which came before that body and continued to hold it.

He married a daughter of Congressman Hezekiah H. Bundy, and his son, Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., was a captain in the Spanish-American war. And it may be mentioned, as a coincidence, that Stewart M. Brice, a son of Calvin S. Brice, whom Senator Foraker succeeded, held a similar position in the same war, each showing the courage and military genius of their fathers.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbiana county, O., Sept. 24, 1837, and is the first man elected to the United States senate from the state who had not previously been chosen to some important office.

He removed to the city of Cleveland in 1852, when a youth, and was there educated in the public schools, and later graduated from the Western Reserve college at Hudson, Ohio. He began life as a clerk in the grocery store of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was the senior member.

When his father died in 1862, he represented the interest of the estate in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed out. He then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co. and engaged in the coal and iron business upon a scale of magnitude not hitherto undertaken in that city.

This firm continued for ten years and was then changed to M. A. Hanna & Company, he becoming the chief factor in it, and it still continues, with its business largely extended and widely ramified. He also identified himself with the lake carrying trade and in the construction of vessels and the control of the carrying trade on the chain of northern lakes.

He is president of the Union National bank of Cleveland; president of the Cleveland City Railway company; president of the Chaplin Mining company, Lake Superior, and is identified with a score of other mining, manufacturing and industrial companies in all of which he takes an active interest, and in 1885 was appointed as one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway company, on behalf of the government, by President Cleveland.

For 20 years he has been one of the most active and influential leaders of the Republican party in the state and nation. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1854, 1858 and 1860.

In 1857 he was the sole representative of Ohio in congress. He had been one of the most active and zealous advocates of the organization of the state government, and it was but natural that he should be selected for some high honor at the hands of the people as soon as the organization was perfected.

Sketches of the representatives, with a general outline of the public services performed by them, preceding and subsequent to their entry into congress, are given herewith. These are given in the order of the date of their election, and, beginning with John McLean, in the Thirteenth; in the numerical order of the districts from which they were respectively chosen:

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

Obviously, the greatest number of Ohio's statesmen would enter the popular branch of the national legislature, since the representation was so much greater, and the opportunity for distinction greatly multiplied. But the quality of statesmanship did not fall below that which shone so brilliantly in the senate, all things taken into consideration. Four representatives from Ohio in congress, William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and William McKinley were promoted to the presidency. Ohio has been prolific alike in statesmen, jurists and military chieftains, and she bids fair to main tain her prominence in the future.

The representatives came from all the walks of life, and from all the learned professions, as well as from most of the industrial occupations. The most distinguished were self-educated.

Beginning with the Eighth congress, in 1803, and ending with the Fifty-sixth, which dates from March 4, 1899, and ends March 4, 1901, there have been 388 persons who were either elected to or served in the house of congress. Some were elected who did not serve at all, owing either to death or resignation. Others received certificates of election, but were subsequently unseated, upon a contest.

Ohio's membership of the lower house, as a whole, stood second to none during the century. In some respects it was pre-eminent. Four of Ohio's representatives in congress reached the presidency. During the civil war a large number of them, who especially distinguished themselves for bravery and military prowess, became equally conspicuous on the floor of the house.

From the admission of the state there has not been a congress which did not contain an Ohio representative of national repute, or one who did not materially mold and shape the national legislation and policy. Some of Ohio's representatives reached easily the zenith. Others climbed to the intervening degrees, while still others barely shone momentarily above the horizon.

The object of this work is, necessarily, to deal with the public services, in a general way, of the 29 senators and 388 representatives, who have been honored by her people during the first century of her political existence. A hundred of them might easily be named, the lives and public services of each of whom would furnish the material for a larger volume than this. Generalization, rather than detail, became a necessity to compress the major historical facts into a reasonable amount of space, so that the student a century hence may at least have before them a roster of those who took part in the national legislation, on behalf of the state of Ohio, during the nineteenth century, and the dawn of the twentieth.

Even at this writing the historical data relating to a large number of Ohio's representatives either has no recorded existence, or is so vague that an attempt at a detailed biography, in numerous cases, would prove a failure. Men, for local or personal reason, long since forgotten, came into congress, and passed out and from public view, leaving little or no record beyond their names in the official roster. That even this record should be preserved and handed down to the historical writer, and the political student of the future, made this work a timely necessity.

During the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh congresses the Northwest territory was represented by a delegate, and the following gentlemen filled the position: William Henry Harrison of Hamilton county, William McMillan of Hamilton county, Paul Fearing of Washington county. During his term of office William Henry Harrison resigned to become governor of Indiana territory.

Sketches of the representatives, with a general outline of the public services performed by them, preceding and subsequent to their entry into congress, are given herewith. These are given in the order of the date of their election, and, beginning with John McLean, in the Thirteenth; in the numerical order of the districts from which they were respectively chosen:

JEREMIAH MORROW.

This gentleman has the distinguished honor of being the first and for 10 years the sole representative of Ohio in congress. He had been one of the most active and zealous advocates of the organization of the state government, and it was but natural that he should be selected for some high honor at the hands of the people as soon as the organization was perfected.

As a matter of fact, his selection had been agreed on in advance of the formation of the state constitution by the leaders in the movement. He could have been governor, but chose to begin his political career under the state government as its representative in congress.

He was elected unanimously to the Eighth congress, and with practical unanimity to the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and declined a re-election to the Thirteenth in favor of his friend and neighbor, John McLean. In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth and in 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress; in the first instance to succeed Thomas Corwin, who resigned to the office of governor. The Fourth congressional district, from which he was elected on both occasions, consisted of Warren, Clinton and Highland counties. A more extended sketch of him will be found on a previous page relating to the United States senatorship.

JOHN MCLEAN.

John McLean was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11, 1785, and died at his home near Cincinnati on the 4th of April, 1861. He was one of the earliest and among the ablest of the Democratic leaders, with which party he affiliated for nearly half a century, when he left it on the slavery issue and allied himself with the Free Soil party.

He did not migrate directly to Ohio, coming west with his father's family in 1789. A brief stop was made at Morgantown, Va.; then at Nicholasville, Ky.; next at Maysville, Ky., and finally in what is now Warren county, where the family permanently located near the end of the year 1799, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of 14, performing such labor as came to his hands and educating himself with that self-application which seldom meets with failure.

His natural gifts led him into the legal profession, and he pursued his studies with Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the distinguished Revolutionary hero, and governor of the Northwest Territory. Arthur St. Clair, the elder, and was admitted to the bar in 1807.

He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812 from the First district under the first apportionment, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Butler and Preble, and was re-elected to the Thirteenth from the same district in 1814. In 1816 he was elected to the supreme court of the state by the legislature, having previously declined to be elected to the United States senate.

He left the supreme bench in 1822, at the urgent request of President James Monroe, to become commissioner of land office, and was promoted later in the same year to the position of postmaster general in President Monroe's cabinet. His services in both these positions were of inestimable value to the country.

While in congress he was an ardent supporter of the administration of President James Madison. With him originated the law by which private persons were indemnified for property taken for public use, which afterward became the settled policy of the government. With him, too, originated the principle of pensioning the widows of officers and soldiers who fell in the defense of their country.

He continued as postmaster general until 1829, when President Andrew Jackson offered to promote him in the cabinet, offering him first the portfolio of the navy and then of the war department, both of which he declined. His ambition was to serve on the supreme bench, and President Jackson, accordingly, nominated him as associate justice, and his nomination was confirmed by the senate. He assumed the duties of this high office in January, 1830. His opinions in the highest tribunal of the nation yet remain as among the most respected precedents of that august body. His charges to the federal grand juries were models of perspicuity and exhaustiveness.

One of them, relating to aiding and abetting unlawful military combinations against foreign governments, growing out of the insurrection in the Dominion of Canada, and the acts of its abettors on the American side of the line, was a masterpiece in the exposition of international law and the equity that exists between friendly nations.

He rendered a dissenting opinion in the Lee Scott case, taking issue with that handed down by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, laying down the doctrine that human slavery had its origin in power alone, was contrary to every principle of right and upheld only by local law. The chief justice had held the converse doctrine.

In 1846 his name was before the Free Soil convention for the presidential nomination, and also before the Republican national conventions of 1850 and 1860.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

John Alexander was one of the early settlers in that part of the territory which afterwards became Greene county, and became a citizen of local prominence, distinguished for his enterprise and excellent judgment. In 1822 he was elected to the state legislature.

(To be continued.)



The Best Line Between

CINCINNATI

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

DAYTON

TOLEDO

DETROIT.

Cafe Cars,
Parlor Cars,
Observation
Compartment
and
Pullman
Standard
Sleepers.

SOUTHERN
WINTER
RESORTS,
FLORIDA
NEW ORLEANS
MEXICO
CALIFORNIA.

Any Agent or Representative of the C. H. & D. will be pleased to furnish information, or address

D. G. EDWARDS,

Passenger Traffic Manager,

Cincinnati, O.

Where To Locate?

WHY, I--THE TERRITORY
TRAVELED BY THE . . .

Louisville
AND
Nashville
Railroad,

The Great Central Southern Trunkline

</div

The Trouble

is at the roots. Clipping the ends of the hair is like treating the branches of a tree with rotten roots. You must strike at the source.

Seven Sutherland Sisters

preparations struck deep. They invigorate the roots—feed them. This gives life, beauty—grace to the hair. Everyone should use them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Wall Paper.

The largest line, the best goods, the biggest assortment. Prices—from as low as the lowest, to as high as you wish to go.

CITY BOOK STORE,

WOOLERY & RAMSYER, Prop.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C. H. & D. R. R.

NORTH.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
12 Daily.....	2:25 a.m.	2:25 a.m.
14 Daily.....	5:15 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
2 Daily ex't Sunday.....	8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
4 Daily.....	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
6 Daily ex't Sunday.....	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
10 Daily ex't Sunday.....	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
60 Sunday Only.....	7:15 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
65 Sunday Only.....	9:35 p.m.	9:35 p.m.

SOUTH.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
7 Daily.....	2:35 a.m.	2:35 a.m.
11 Daily ex't Sunday.....	5:15 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
1 Daily ex't Sunday.....	6:20 a.m.	6:20 a.m.
5 Daily.....	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
3 Daily.....	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
1 Daily.....	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
10 Daily.....	7:35 p.m.	7:35 p.m.

Bicycles in South Africa.

The present campaign in South Africa is practically the first opportunity the British military authorities have had of putting the cycle corps to a real test. The cyclist corps attached to the Durban Light Infantry recently covered a route of ninety miles in one day for the purpose of obtaining information of the Boer forces, doing some skirmishing on the way. The veldt in dry weather is admirably adapted for cycling.—Collier's Weekly.

Broken Bric-a-Brac.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard cement find it superior to all others, and better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The regular reason is that Major's cement is less expensive, and discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major's cement costs \$3.75 a pound, and another costs \$2.65 a gallon, while a large share of the so-called cement and plaster glue upon the market costs \$4.00 a gallon. Major's cement glue, dissolved in water or citric acid and in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless preservatives.

The price of Major's cement is as much as a dollar higher per unit in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now measures to over \$100,000 a month throughout the country. Established in 1878.

Dealer in having Major's. Don't accept any off-hand advice from a druggist. It is likely that you are a good deal more so than that you imagine, can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other articles which Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Cement.

And you will be surprised to know how many dealers can do this save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

May 1-od. dawlyr.

Excursions to Des Moines, Iowa, via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 17th to 21st, inclusive, account Annual Convention Music Teachers Association, tickets at reduced rates will be sold to Des Moines, Iowa, from Pennsylvania Lines ticket stations, valid returning Saturday, June 23d, inclusive.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Liner. A powder to be shaken into the shoes, it makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to sore feet, and prevents blisters, callous and sore spots of the heel. Cures and prevents swollen feet. Blister, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Liner is a certain cure for sore feet, heel, toe, and fingers, and short stones. 25¢. Trial package, FREE by mail.

Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 3

PLANNING A NEW PARTY.

Initial Steps Taken to Do Away with All Sorts of Politics.

Initial steps were recently taken toward the formation of a new political party in Missouri, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A meeting was held at 1008 Chouteau avenue for the purpose of organizing the Union Reform party, and temporary organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Temporary chairman, Otto Vierling; temporary secretary and treasurer, E. M. Penhollow; executive committee, George Andrews, Otto Vierling and E. M. Penhollow. The executive committee was instructed to prepare a plan of organization to be referred to the membership for ratification.

The leaders of the movement assert that the new party is founded on the sole principle of direct government by the people through the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate.

Its purpose, as stated by the president, is to unite all real reformers outside into one political organization, to so change the constitution and laws as to do away with the necessity of all political parties in future, the new party included.

By this means alone, in the opinion of the promoters of the movement, can be most speedily secured the power and means whereby the people may obtain any of the various reforms proposed by Socialists, Populists, Prohibitionists, Single Taxers, trade unionists, women suffragists and others.

For two years Ira W. Kelley, of Mansfield, Pa., was in poor health on account of kidney trouble. He consulted several physicians and spent considerable money for medicines without obtaining relief until he tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and now writes:

"I desire to add my testimony that it may be the cause of aiding others." H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North Streets.

Nature Helps the Boers.

Nearly the whole South African plateau is covered with a long, slender grass, which, under the fierce sun, is often as dry as tinder. Nothing can live in a veldt fire, and in its passing it leaves a desert. Under the cover of the smoke that rises the Boers can utilize that strategy for which they are famous.

Case for E.

Save the Red Hot Wax Seal Box.

Signature of *Charles H. H. H.*

Much Gambling in France.

Gambling in France is said to have reached such proportions that the government has begun to study the question seriously. It is estimated that half of the suicides in Paris are due to losses at the races.

A fatal policy is to neglect a backache or other signs of kidney trouble.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a sure remedy for Bright's disease, diabetes, and gravel. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

Electricity a Century Ago.

Electricity as we know it is just 100 years old. In 1799 the Italian scientist Volta gave definite form to the method of producing the current, and it is from his name that we have the term voltmeter to describe the instrument which measures the force of the current, and volt as the unit of that measurement.

The reformers declare that it is possible that the course of events in the coming campaign will give them an opportunity for great and rapid growth.

If not success, and they propose to push the organization and upbuilding of the party to the utmost of their ability this year, so as to be in the most favorable condition possible for gathering together the various elements of reforms after the campaign of 1900 is past.

After a lengthy discussion of the proposed plan of campaign by those present at the other day's meeting adjournment was taken until the present local labor disturbances have been adjusted.

Lord Roberts' Love of Children.

Among the stories arriving at London in reference to the occupation of Johannesburg it is recorded that soon after General Roberts took up his quarters at the inn at Orange Grove a staff officer approached to consult him on an important matter. He found the field marshal with the inn keeper's little daughter on his knee, teaching her to trace the letters of the alphabet with a pencil. Lord Roberts looked up and smiling said: "Officer, don't come now. Can you see I'm busy?"

An Odd on Favorite.

Albert Edward of Wales may be a sexagenarian all right enough, says the St. Louis Republic, but with a second winning of the Derby to his credit he is still decidedly on the turf.

Looking for a Knock-out.

The name of Yee Ho Chuna, or the Boxers, Mr. Wu says, is translated "righteousness, harmony and justice." According to the Minneapolis Journal, it is a sort of "muscular Confucianism" movement.

After using "Bon Ami" it off and "wearing out" the surface.

SUCCESS OF RURAL MAIL.
Growth of Business on a Missouri Delivery Route.

The experimental free mail delivery route from Callao to Kaseyville, Macon county, has, judging by the reports from the first six months of its existence, clearly demonstrated its success.

Major's cement, which is

now being used throughout the country.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can tell him at once that his only object is to make larger profits.

The price of Major's cement is as much as a dollar higher per unit in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now measures to over \$100,000 a month throughout the country.

Major's cement is established in 1878.

Major's cement is a good deal more so than that you imagine, can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other articles which Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Cement.

And you will be surprised to know how many dealers can do this save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

May 1-od. dawlyr.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.
Over One Thousand Will Be Entertained at Harvard.
COMING ON A FREE EXCURSION.

Party Will Sail on Army Transports Toward the End of June—Visitors Will Be Instructed in the Art of Teaching—How the Teachers Are Chosen.

In the latter part of June an expedition without parallel in history will leave the island of Cuba. Five army transports, which the government has detailed for the service, will bring to the States 1,450 schoolteachers, who are to attend the summer college of Harvard university free of charge.

The president and fellows of Harvard offer not only the free use of the library and laboratories, but they have also arranged special courses of instruction suited to the needs of the teachers of Cuba, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

They have also offered to pay all personal expenses, such as board and room rents. In brief, they have given free tuition and have raised the sum of \$70,000 for the entertainment of the teachers.

The teachers will come north on the steamers sailing from the ports of Cuba June 25, 26 and 27 and reaching Boston about July 1. Arriving in Boston, the teachers will at once be taken under the care of the university. Special cars and carriages will meet the transports and convey the teachers directly to the places where they are to reside in Cambridge. The students of the university have invited the men in the party to occupy their rooms in the dormitories. Meals will be provided in the college dining rooms, known as Randall hall. The women in small groups of from two to eight, will reside in private families close to the university and will dine in Memorial hall. Another large and new building, with spacious rooms and parlors in charge of a Cuban woman, is being specially equipped as a meeting and resting place exclusively for the women of the party.

In recognition of the time honored system of Cuba and also as a means of looking after the health and comfort of the teachers, the women will be divided into groups, each under the escort and guidance of a Cuban chaperon, or encomienda, who speaks the English language. As far as possible these groups will be formed of such teachers as are friends well known to each other, and the choice of companions will be made before leaving Cuba. In this regard, as in all others, the wishes of the teachers themselves will be fully respected.

With each squadron is a detachment of marines, which, if combined, would make a strong force. Russia is said to have several thousand soldiers on her warships, which she has sought to land. Russia's proximity to China makes it possible for that government to send with little delay into Chinese territory a vast army. Likewise Japan could land a large force within the empire in a comparatively short time.

The military forces of the United States in the Philippines now number 61,000. Russia's active force in the east is estimated at 20,000 and Japan's regular army is 40,000.

P. F. W. & C.

In effect 12 o'clock noon May 27, 1900.

WEST BOUND.

W. F. W. & C.

Arrive 10:30 a.m. or 12:30 p.m.

Leave 12:30 p.m. or 2:30 p.m.

Arrive 1:30 p.m. or 3:30 p.m.

Leave 3:30 p.m. or 5:30 p.m.

Arrive 4:30 p.m. or 6:30 p.m.

Leave 6:30 p.m. or 8:30 p.m.

Arrive 7:30 p.m. or 9:30 p.m.

Leave 9:30 p.m. or 11:30 p.m.

Arrive 10:30 p.m. or 12:30 a.m.

Leave 12:30 a.m. or 2:30 a.m.

Arrive 1:30 a.m. or 3:30 a.m.

Leave 3:30 a.m. or 5:30 a.m.

Arrive 4:30 a.m. or 6:30 a.m.

Leave 6:30 a.m. or 8:30 a.m.

Arrive 7:30 a.m. or 9:30 a.m.

Leave 9:30 a.m. or 11:30 a.m.

Arrive 10:30 a.m. or 12:30 p.m.

Leave 12:30 p.m. or 2:30 p.m.

Arrive 1:30 p.m. or 3:30 p.m.

Leave 3:30 p.m. or 5:30 p.m.

Arrive 4:30 p.m. or 6:30 p.m.

<p

FIEND

In the Disguise of a
Man

Is Discovered

Locked in a Closet With
a Baby Girl.

Mrs. N. F. Smith Made an
Alarming Discovery Just
in Time.

The Brute Was a Colored Fellow
Employed by Neighbors and His
Probable Victim a Child
Two Years of Age.

An attempted outrage of such a
nature as to cause the very blood to
boil was frustrated by the motherly
instinct of Mrs. N. F. Smith, of 120
west McKibben street, yesterday afternoon,
and although the offender's name does not seem to be known by
the neighbors who employed him, his
home is in Lima and the authorities
should see to it that he is justly pun-
ished.

When the report reached this office,
a representative called upon Mrs.
Smith and, although very much
against her will, succeeded in learning
the details of an incident past the be-
 lief of any one who is not on the level
of a brute.

Mr. Smith had left home in the
buggy and taken their little boy, leav-
ing Mrs. Smith at home with a baby
daughter two years of age. During
the afternoon the child was missed for
a few moments, but when called to
she answered from the closet in the
yard, the door of which stood open. A
minute or two later Mrs. Smith again
called and this time noticed that the
door was tightly shut.

Fearing something wrong she ran
down the yard and discovered to her
alarm that the door was locked. She
called to the child several times without
getting a reply, and then demanded
to know who was there. Suddenly
the door was opened sufficiently to
permit the baby to pass out, and was
then as quickly slammed shut again.
Mrs. Smith demanded that he make
himself known, and said she would
stand there until help came if he did
not show himself.

The fellow was no doubt frightened
by this time and felt that it was easier
to face a woman than a man. He
came out with a hang-dog expression
on his face and Mrs. Smith recognized
a young colored man who had been
working on the neighboring lawns.
He was profuse with apologies, de-
clared he meant no harm, and while
still begging for sympathy jumped
over the fence into the adjoining
yard. Mrs. Smith called to Mrs.
O'Connor next door, and while the two
were talking the brute disappeared.

An examination was made of the
child but she was found to be unin-
jured, which proves that Mrs. Smith
was not a moment too soon to protect
her baby from the fiend's mad desires.
Mr. Smith was told of the affair but
failed to locate the fellow and both
were inclined to be lenient since they
know the child escaped any abuse.

LIMA MAN

Wedded a Charming Young Lady
at Kenton To-day.

The Kenton News-Republican of
yesterday evening contained the fol-
lowing:

"At eight-thirty tomorrow morning
Mr. F. W. Swartz and Miss Mary Ford
will be married. The wedding will
take place at the Catholic church and
the ceremony will be performed by
Rev. Father Siebenhofer.

Miss Ford is a popular young lady
of this city, who has a host of friends
who wish her much happiness. Mr.
Swartz is a former Kenton gentleman
who is employed in the carriage shop
of Palmer & Owers at Lima. He is a
young man of worth, who has many
friends in this city. They will make
their future home in Lima."

Don't miss the Knights of
St. John entertainment to-
night at St. Rose's hall. Ad-
mission, 25c.

ANOTHER

State Convention to be
Held Here.

C. K. of A. Will Meet in Lima
Sept. 4th and 5th.

Committees Appointed to Arrange
for the Proper Entertainment
of the Many Visitors Who
Will be in Attendance.

The Catholic Knights of America
will hold the 10th Ohio State Council
in Lima, O., on September 4th and
5th of this year, when it is expected
over two hundred delegates and visiting
Knights throughout the entire
state will be present.

This is the first time that Lima has
been favored with the C. K. of A. state
convention since the founding of the
order, now over 25 years in existence,
and it's but right that a suitable re-
ception should be given the visitors,
such as has been elaborately rendered
them in all other cities where their
state councils have hitherto been held.

This society has paid out over \$15,
000 to the beneficiaries of deceased
members in this city alone, and there
fore ought to be well supported on
this occasion.

The local branch, No. 100, at a meeting
of its members on Sunday last,
appointed several committees to make
proper arrangements for the occasion,
among them a soliciting committee,
whose members will wait on the citi-
zens in the near future, and it's hoped
they will meet with a generous re-
sponse.

Another committee will wait upon
the different hotel proprietors to get
rates, etc., during the week.

The reception committee will have
a program of the entertainments pub-
lished in due time.

There has been a great increase in
membership in this state since last
convention, and any person now joining
the order will find it greatly to
their interest.

BOTH WIVES

OF THE PROFESSOR MET WHEN
THE LATTER DEPARTED
YESTERDAY.

Bought Tickets for Celina and Mrs.
Moon No. 2 Accompanied Her Hus-
band and His Son.

The last chapter in the recent legal
entanglement of Prof. Wm. Moon
was closed yesterday when he was called
at the L. E. & W. ticket office and
purchased two tickets for Celina. He
was accompanied by his second wife
and his son, whom he has taken as the
choice of the three children.

Before leaving Lima constable
Cramen had a scene with Moon at
the Sherman house, because of the
latter's refusal to pay the boy's board
only for such a time as he had been
with him. The officer after first call-
ing the professor's attention to a few
of his faults as a husband and father,
informed the landlady that the Hu-
mane society would pay the bill and
collect it too, when the proper time
came.

Mrs. Moon No. 1 was present at the
depot when the train departed, to say
good bye to her boy, who seemed
loath to leave her. The glances ex-
changed by the two women were not
of the friendliest character, and Mrs.
Moon No. 2, who was resplendent
with unusually large and sparkling
gems took occasion to display to some
extent her feelings. At Wapakoneta
Saturday Judge Mooney is said to
have given the professor a talking to
straight from the shoulder and ordered
that the alimony of \$280 be paid
by the first of August.

LABOR UNIONS.

Meetings to be Held Tonight and
Tomorrow Night.

The stone and brick masons, tenders
and helpers will meet in the brick-
layers' hall, corner of High and Main
streets, tonight at 8 o'clock for the
purpose of forming an organization.

Laborers will meet at the court
house at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow even-
ing for the purpose of organizing un-
der a Federation charter. The Central
Labor Union will hold an open meet-
ing at the same time and place.

DADS

Of the City Stopped
Bucking.

They Lined Up

Together on Mayor's
Appointments,

Confirming Jackson, Wm.
Bacome and W. S. Mills
as Regulars.

Deadlock on the Election of a Mem-
ber of the Board of Health
Ended by the Election of
Leroy Wetherill.

The city council met last night with
president Davis in the chair and the
following members answering for call:
Welker, Robbins, Koch, Senly,
Linderman, Hoyt, Gibson, Baum-
gardner, Jameson, McCauley, Dobbins
and Cline.

Minutes of last meeting were read
and approved.

W. H. Lober and J. Fletcher were
granted permission to store building
material on North and Baxter streets
respectively.

Petition of north Broadway property
owners for the vacation of certain
property in that street was referred to
the street committee and engineer.

Petition for paving of Cole street
between Market and High streets with
vitrified brick was referred to the paving
committee and engineer.

Petition of east High street property
owners for a paving foundation of
eight inches of crushed stone on that
street was referred to the paving com-
mittee.

Petition for extension of Elm street
sewer on Beliefontaine avenue was re-
ferred to the sewer committee.

Purchasing committee recommended
the purchase of about 1500 paving
brick from Henry Gantz at a cost of
\$16 per 1000, the brick to be used for
paving alley crossings. The report
was adopted and the distribution of
the brick left to the discretion of the
sidewalk and street committee's.

Sidewalk committee recommended
that Brotherton and Linsen walk at
McPherson avenue and Elm street be
repaired at city's expense, having been
torn up when paving was being con-
structed.

The market place committee recom-
mended that the clerk be authorized to
rent the market place temporarily.
Adopted.

MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

To fill the three vacancies on the
regular police force Mayor McComb
again reported the appointment of W.
A. Jackson and in the place of Jack
Stockton and William Strong he ap-
pointed Walter S. Mills and William
Bacome. The council voted on the
confirmation by secret ballot and the
result was as follows:

Yea. Nay.
Jackson 12 1
Mills 11 2
Bacome 10 3

The chair announced that all three
appointments were confirmed.

Matter of the claim that E. M.
Hale's house, at High and West
streets, projects over the line into
High street was referred to the street
committee and engineer.

LEGISLATION.

An ordinance providing for a fire
department consisting of chief, assist-
ant chief, thirteen regular firemen and
three substitutes was given its first
reading.

Resolution allowing three contract
bills was passed.

Sidewalk inspector recommended ac-
ceptance of new walk on south Central
avenue, at the south side of bridge.

Referred to the sidewalk committee.

Resolution to pave west High street
from Cole street to Woodlawn avenue,
was adopted.

Resolution to construct uniform
sidewalks of cement or sawed stone on
south West street, between Eureka
and Kirby streets, was adopted.

Resolution to construct sidewalks
on east Elm street was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The matter of electing one member
of the Board of Health came up again
and George Reel and Roy Wetherill
were nominated. The latter receive-

a majority of the votes and was de-
clared elected.

The Lima Telephone Co. notified
the council of its acceptance of the
terms of the new conduit ordinance.

Contracts and bonds for construc-
tion of the Watt Town sewer and a
portion of the Timberlake sewer were
approved.

Spyker and O'Brien were instructed
to furnish bond in the sum of \$15,000
for the construction of the north end
of the Timberlake sewer.

Adjourned.

LIMA COLLEGE

Piano Recital and Elocutionary En-
tertainment Yesterday.

The exercises of commencement
week at the college have so far been of
a high order. The piano recital by
pupils of the music department below
the junior grade was one of the best
ever given at the college. The elocu-
tionary entertainment given by the
pupils of this department assisted by
Misses Robinson and Sanford was
largely attended. The program as an-
nounced in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT yes-
terday was carried out, was well ren-
dered and enthusiastically received.

These entertainments given on Mon-
day evening of commencement week
are looked forward to by many every
year. Their expectations were well
rewarded last night.

This afternoon, as we go to press,
the class day exercises are in progress.
Tonight the alumnae give a program.

Tomorrow morning, promptly at 9
o'clock, the commencement exercises
take place.

SHAWNEE COMMANDERY, K. T.

Election of officers of Shawnee Com-
mandery, No. 14, K. T., tonight. All
Sir Knights will kindly be present.

G. E. BLUEN, Ex. Com.
E. H. Johns, Recorder.

THOUSANDS

Of Sir Knights of the
Maccabees,

Accompanied by Their Fam-
ilies and Friends,

Are Coming to Lima on Augst 23rd,
to Attend a Northwestern Chi-
Maccabee Picnic—Plans
Being Arranged.

At the last meeting of the Knights
of the Maccabees of the local district
which was held in this city about
three weeks ago, a committee includ-
ing members from Lima and outside
tent was appointed to take up a pro-
position of holding a first annual
Maccabee picnic on some date during
the present year. This committee has
held a meeting and Lima has been
selected as the place for the picnic.
The grounds for the cutting have not
been selected but the event will in all
probability be held either at the Mc-
Cullough or Hover park.

The picnic will not be confined ex-
clusively to Maccabees of the local dis-
trict but invitations will be forwarded
to every tent in northwestern Ohio
and the officers of the the supreme
tent, together with those of the great
camps of Ohio, Pennsylvania and
Indiana will be present. Excursions
will be run on all railroads that enter
this city and as the event will be the
first of the kind to be given in north-
western Ohio and will be thoroughly
advertised, a large attendance may be
anticipated.

The day will be devoted to an out-
ing with field sports, band music, boat-
ing, etc., and in the evening either an
entertainment will be given or the
secret work exemplified by the great
camp team. The program has not yet
been completed but the visitors are
sure to be well entertained and Lima
will be benefited by their coming.

IN WOODLAWN

Rest the Mortal Remains of Mrs.
Frances Ritenour.

Funeral services were held at 2:30
o'clock, Monday afternoon over the re-
mains of Mrs. Frances A. Ritenour at
the home of the deceased's son, E. T.
Ritenour. The services were con-
ducted by Rev. Rupe and interment
was made in Woodlawn cemetery.

G. E. BLUEN,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Women's Fancy Hosiery.

The tremendous sales the past week have astonished even us. It is
frequently said that the styles and qualities we offer for the prices we
name are peculiar to us. The special items mentioned today will not
be seen elsewhere.

Ladies' Fancy Hose in blues and helio for 25 cents.

Ladies' Black Hose, drop stitched, for 25 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, colored, drop stitched, for 38 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose for 48 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Striped Lisle Hose for 75 cents.

Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Waists.

Our apparel floor invites you with an array of bargain offers such as
you will never see again here. Hundreds of dollars worth of hand-
some up-to-date, ready-to-wear creations are offered at cost and below.

Thoroughly man-tailored Suits of venitian, home-spun, cheviot, &c., in eton fly
front, diagonal, tight fitting, &c., both inverted and box plait back skirts \$10.00

Our choicest Suits in best design that were \$18 to \$24, sell for \$15.00

Separate Jackets in eton and fly front effects, full rounain lined 4.98

A fly front Jacket, colors and black, fine venitian cloth, full silk lined 7.50

A separate Skirt of good black mohair, box back, percaline